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Cable Makers Indicted; 38,000 Jews Conscripted; N. E. Farm Output Rises

The World's Day—August 24, 1942

Washington: Fraud Charged in Cable for Navy

Justice Department indictments were returned against nine companies and six of their officers on charges of conspiring to defraud the Government through sale of insulated cable to the Navy, at a cost of more than $50,000,000. [Details: Financial Page.]

Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador just back from England by Clipper, said his countrymen were "elated" over the Commando raid at Dieppe, but he declined to comment on whether it was forerunner of a second land front.

The Senate Finance Committee voted tentatively to cut to $300 the $400 exemption for dependents voted by the House on individual income taxes, thus adding an estimated $220,000,000 to the bill's increased Federal revenue provisions.

The Gripsholm, due at New York tomorrow with more than 1,000 repatriates from the Orient, will be subjected to investigation by five collaborating Government agencies. Attorney General Biddle asked for "patience and understanding" of those aboard and those awaiting them ashore.

China's inclusion of the itinerary of Wendell L. Willkie carried his official tour into the Orient and brought forth enthusiastic comment from the Chinese.

Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, called upon American labor today to arrange its annual Labor Day observance this year so there might be operation of all mines, industries and plants in which a shut-down would be injurious to the war effort.

Daniel J. Tobin, President of the Teamsters Union and a Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, will leave for England shortly "with the full approval of President Roosevelt" to investigate British war production and explain the production effort being made in the United States, the White House announces.

Europe: Nazis Conscript 38,000 Jews in Belgium

Thirty-eight thousand Jews of foreign birth who were in Belgium have been conscripted for work in Germany, the Free Belgian News Agency in London reported. Similar measures were applied in the Netherlands and France, the agency stated.

Execution of 35 more Czechs, Croats and Slovenes by Germans and Italians was reported in London coincedentally with Axis threats to kill ten hostages for each new assault in occupied Croatia.

Swedish freighter Tunaholm, 3,851 tons, arrived at Gothenburg through the German blockade, with oil cake and vegetable fats from South America, it was reported by the Swedish News Exchange in New York.

Admiral William H. Standley, United States Ambassador to Russia, returned to Kuibyshev after a 19-day stay in Moscow coinciding with the Churchill-Stalin conferences.

Infante Don Juan, pretender to the Spanish throne, was visited at Lausanne, Switzerland, by former Spanish Ambassador to France, Quinones de Leon, it was reported from Vichy.

Dr. Otto Georg Thierack, Dresden jurist and president of the so-called German People's Court, was appointed Reichsminister of Justice, with sweeping authority to interpret and execute "National Socialist law."

New England: Farm Output Pushed to High Level

Farm production in New England pushed to high levels. [Details: Page 2.]

New England leaders at Washington fuel conference were expected to make a strong bid for 5,000 to 7,000 tank cars released from 20 midwestern States for service to East Coast. [Page 2.]

The South Portland Shipbuilding Corporation made effective a new work schedule giving the thousands of employees at least one day off each week. Many of them had been working seven days.

Americas: Cuba Halts All European Entries

Cuba has ordered the halt of all immigration from Europe, and suspension of all citizenship petitions now under consideration in a move to curb "fifth column" and espionage activities. Interest in the move here was increased by reports from Mexico that citizenship papers of all nationals of Axis or Axis-dominated countries there would be canceled where fraud was shown or where the new citizens failed to meet their obligations of citizenship.

Brazil's formal declaration of a state of war with Germany and Italy after U-boat sinkings of several Brazilian ships in coastal waters, brought immediate expressions of solidarity from many of its neighbors.

National: Ship Launchings at Record Tempo

Ship launchings over the week end included an escort vessel for Britain, with some parts built a mile above the sea and 1,200 miles away for final assembly at Vallejo, Calif.; a Victory ship in Portland, Ore., after 35 days; and the U. S. S. Independence at Camden, N. J., begun as a cruiser and finished as an aircraft carrier.

Convicted of conspiring to sell Dutch and Belgian diamonds in this country in violation of freezing orders, Werner von Clemm, former German artillery officer, was sentenced in New York to two years' imprisonment and $10,000 fine.

Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, former German-American Bund national leader, and Dr. Otto Willumeit, former Chicago Bund leader, are named in Federal writs at New York for trial on charges of conspiracy to violate the Selective Service Act.

Far East: Exchange Ship Sails From Singapore

The exchange ship Kamakura Maru, with British and other European nationals aboard, sailed from Singapore for Lourenço Marques, Portuguese East Africa, where an exchange of British and Japanese diplomats and nationals will take place, it was reported from Tokyo.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

'Dunkirk Navy' Could Rescue Cape Codders

State evacuation plans cover all aspects of possible bombings from rowboats to taxis.

By William R. Frye
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts could rescue survivors of bombed-out Cape Cod villages, just as Britain rescued its soldiers from Dunkirk, with fleets of hundreds of small boats, the State Committee on Public Safety announced officially today.

Nantasket steamers would join the "miniature Dunkirk" if real bombing occurred, Committee officials said in making public details of the Bay State's extensive preparations for emergency disaster evacuation.

Airplanes would be used to save trapped bombing victims if for any reason land and sea transportation broke down, they declared.

At the same time, knowing that evacuees would need emergency meals if their homes and property are destroyed, the Surplus Commodities Division of the State Department of Welfare has stored away in Massachusetts warehouses enough staples to feed 100,000 persons for a month and a half.

Shelters for 360,000

Temporary shelters where more than 360,000 persons could be put up overnight, fed, clothed, and then sent to new homes have been selected and already partially equipped by the Red Cross.

Minutely detailed street-by-street surveys of buildings have been completed in all but two of the 41 cities and towns in Metropolitan Boston. Maps showing the location of those structures considered good shelters have been drawn and illustrated in detail.

Greater Boston was chosen as the "guinea pig" in this connection because its "importance to the State from the danger standpoint" is great, G. K. Higgins and T. R. Flynn, in charge of the surveys, have declared.

These disclosures were made shortly after Worcester had completed an evacuation rehearsal yesterday affecting 700 persons.

Flour Sack Bombs

With "bombs" in the form of flour sacks actually falling from a "squadron" of 25 Civil Air Patrol planes, an area covering four city blocks was "blitzed" and all the inhabitants evacuated to temporary shelters.

The mock attack affected parts of Worcester, Auburn, Holden, and Grafton. Flour sacks bore green streamers to indicate high explosive bombs, red streamers to denote incendiaries, and white streamers to suggest Lewisite gas. More than 500 of the missiles were dropped following an alarm at 4 p. m.

In case of a real attack, similar evacuation could take place in 267 of the Bay State's 361 cities and towns, Mr. John Barnard acting Deputy Director of the Safety Committee Evacuation Division, said. Plans are nearing completion in eac hof the other localities.

Under Civilian Leadership

Under Federal sponsorship, evacuation planning is being done by civilian defense organizations throughout the Country. Three types of rescue movement are envisaged:

1. Emergency "rehousing of bombed-out families after token or other light bombing. This is called "temporary local" evacuation.

2. Permanent removal of certain selected classes of persons—women, children, invalids—from an area subjected to

Continued on Page 5, Column 1

Nazi Army 40 Miles From Stalingrad; Uruguay and Peru Back Brazil in War; 'Our Far Eastern War': U. S. Strategy

U. S. moves to blanket world with radio to tell world democracy's side of war.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—The United States Government is undertaking a major extension of its phychological warfare against the Axis.

Enlarged facilities are being organized to enable the Overseas Operations Branch of the Office of War Information to blanket the world with democracy's side of the conflict.

Twenty-two new shortwave transmitters, ranging in power from 50,000 to 100,000, will be added shortly to the country's international broadcasting offensive.

Elmer Davis, Director, and Robert E. Sherwood, head of the OWI's radio activities, both emphasize that the American overseas propaganda programs will be geared wholly to truth-telling about the war.

But they soon will be able to reach within Germany and the occupied countries, as well as to all of the neutral and Allied nations, more powerfully and more persistently than they have been able to in the past.

Beamed Around Clock

Scores of additional wavelengths, which necessarily must be taken away from present point-to-point, coastal, amateur, and governmental bands, would be made available so American news, troop morale and propaganda programs can be beamed around the clock to every corner of the globe.

Still lagging behind the Axis Powers in short-wave operations —Germany, Italy, and Japan are operating more than 100 international short-wave transmitters in their own and occupied countries —the United States is acting to bring its plant up to date and to carry its messages into enemy territory as well as to our own forces and those of the other United Nations abroad.

The plan, which is before the Board of War Communications, does not envisage government ownership and operation.

All of the 14 existing stations and the 22 new ones would be operated and maintained by present or new private licensees, who would produce programs under specifications laid down by the Government agencies involved and receive maintenance and operating costs under yardsticks yet to be developed.

The 22 new stations, for the most part, probably will be licensed to

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Points of re-entry needed in Pacific to halt Japan's campaign of offense tied to strong defense—Length of supply lines major obstacle to United Nations.

Joseph C. Harsch was in Pearl Harbor when the Japanese struck. He was in Java as the Japanese were consolidating their hold on the Netherlands Indies. He was in New Zealand and Australia as first Americans landed to re-enforce the Anzac area.

Today, back in the United States, Mr. Harsch writes the first of a series of articles: "Our Far Eastern War." He draws, not only on his experience in the Pacific, but upon his firsthand study of the European war fronts.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

After eight months of war in the Far East the crucial period has been reached—the period which will determine whether the basic strategy of the United Nations can prevail against the shrewdness and military power of Japan.

Can China, and the Russians in Siberia, and the British in India, and Australia fight a successful holding war on the great peripheral front around Japan until such time as the course of war in Europe permits the diversion of major American forces to the Far East?

And when that time comes, will it still be possible to break the grip on the present area of Japanese conquest which will be consolidated intensively so long as the enemy is left in undisputed and unharassed possession of the bulk of his conquest?

Our forces in that area are scattered around an enormous circle.

Our supply lines are the longest warfare has ever known.

Our command is not united.

Even the American command in the Southwest Pacific is not yet united as the Solomon Island Battle has shown. Our main strategic concept is to destroy Germany first, meanwhile fighting a holding action in the Pacific.

Division of Supplies

Our shipments of men and matériel to this Far Eastern "holding front" have been and are being determined not by the absolute needs of such a front, but by what can be spared from other more deeply involved fronts out of the products of our own American arsenal which is not today producing, according to the evidence of the Office of War Information, either what it should be producing or enough to meet the promises to America's allies.

Here is the problem. We cannot possibly know the answer yet. But we can approach some possibilities, even probabilities, from a full analysis of the strategies and resources involved.

First, what is Japan's present position and probable strategic plan for the future?

The first phase of the Japanese military plan ended with the conquest of Burma and the surrender of Corregidor. That first phase was a carefully planned and well-executed drive to push the battle line so far away from Japan in every direction that the sources of Japanese military power could produce armies and equipment and digest the raw materials of conquest in comparative safety.

Japan's Cautious Policy

At no point did the Japanese High Command permit itself to be tempted to overextension by easy victory.

It exploited every victory so far as safety permitted. But

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Arrival in Britain of big U. S. troop convoy speeds heavier raids on Continent.

VICHY, France, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Vichy French Government has protested to the United States against the United States Army Air Forces' raid of Aug. 17 on Rouen, it was disclosed tonight.

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 24—The arrival in Britain of another large convoy of United States troops brings visibly closer the moment when large-scale air raids will be a sustained part of the United Nations' military activities on the Continent.

The numbers and the composition of the new units from the United States remain military secrets. But it is officially disclosed that ground crews and fliers form an important part of the contingent.

Thus, we can add up three factors:

1. Men and matériel for the United States Air Force form the spearhead of the contingents from overseas.

2. The Flying Fortresses which have been in action in Europe —notably in the raid on Abbéville which accompanied the Commando raid on Dieppe—are showing increasing prowess.

3. Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair has just announced that 1,000-plane raids on Germany will be "less infrequent" in the next few months.

Excellent Showing

The brilliant showing of the American airmen in daylight high-altitude precision raids has been one of the most encouraging features of the intensifying aerial action against the Axis.

The Flying Fortress has been criticized by certain British experts because it does not carry as great a weight of bombs in proportion to its size as do some of the British craft. Some British experts also believe it compares unfavorably in some other respects with heavy bombers such as the British Stirlings, Halifaxes, and Lancasters.

But the Americans appeared to have given the best possible answer in their "tuning up" sorties. For subsequent reconnaissance has shown that, though they might not have planted quite so many bombs, they did put them smack on their targets.

This is the type of attack in

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Soviet morale boosted by Chinese advance—Second front looms in Middle East.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

As the Germans drive to within 40 miles of Stalingrad, Russian morale receives at least some support by the arrival of a great American convoy at British ports, the declaration of war by Brazil on Germany and Italy, and by the continued success of Chinese troops in the Far East.

Nevertheless, the imminence of a Nazi break-through to the Volga and into the southern Caucasus calls for more immediate direct help than the United Nations have been able to show so far. One prospect of a new second front, however, comes automatically as the Germans penetrate into the Caucasus. This is borne out by the appointment over the week end of Gen. Sir Horace Maitland Wilson, hitherto leader of the Ninth Army in the Middle East, to command a new British army in Iran and Irak, south of the Caucasus.

The appointment is believed to indicate that large reinforcements have been added to the small Anglo-Russian force in that territory. Sir Horace, who was General Wavell's right-hand man in the fighting that drove the Italians out of Egypt, is one of Britain's most competent generals.

However, should the German forces sweep across the 50-mile neck of land between the Don and the Volga, as they may do now that they have maintained their bridgehead east of the Don, they will have dealt the Russian defense a severe blow. They are now about 100 miles from the Grozny oil fields and 200 miles from the Caspian. Should their airmen gain bases from which to command the Caspian, the great Baku oil supply would not easily be delivered to the Russian armies.

The most hopeful sign in the Russian fighting, however, is the fact that the Germans do not dominate the air. Continuous and increasing pressure by British and American airmen on the west, with unceasing alarms of Commando raids undoubtedly have prevented Hitler from concentrating sufficient force on the Russian Front to drive the Russian Air Force out of the air. The result is that although sheer weight of arms has enabled the Germans to gain a bridgehead across the Don near Kletskaya and to push back the Russians at Kotelnikovski, 100 miles farther south, they have been able to exact a heavy price for their withdrawals.

Meanwhile, the addition of Brazil, guarding the shortest 1,600-mile cross-Atlantic route, to the ranks of the United Nations, with Uruguay and Peru planning to grant Brazil full facilities for its planes and warships, will not be without its effect on the Axis grand strategy.

Japan will not be greatly pleased at any easing in direction.

Since Japan's abortie thrusts in the Coral Sea and at Midway, it has been unable to launch an offensive, even against Vladivostok. Its occasional raids, such as Sunday's raid of 47 planes on Darwin, Australia, have been beaten off with small damage to the Allies.

Moreover, the Chinese have announced recapture of Linchwan (Fuchow), second most important base in Kiangsi. This news, following closely on the setback in the Solomons, raises the question whether Japan can break way from 2½ months of purely defensive fighting.

Stalingrad:

German Spearhead 40 Miles From City

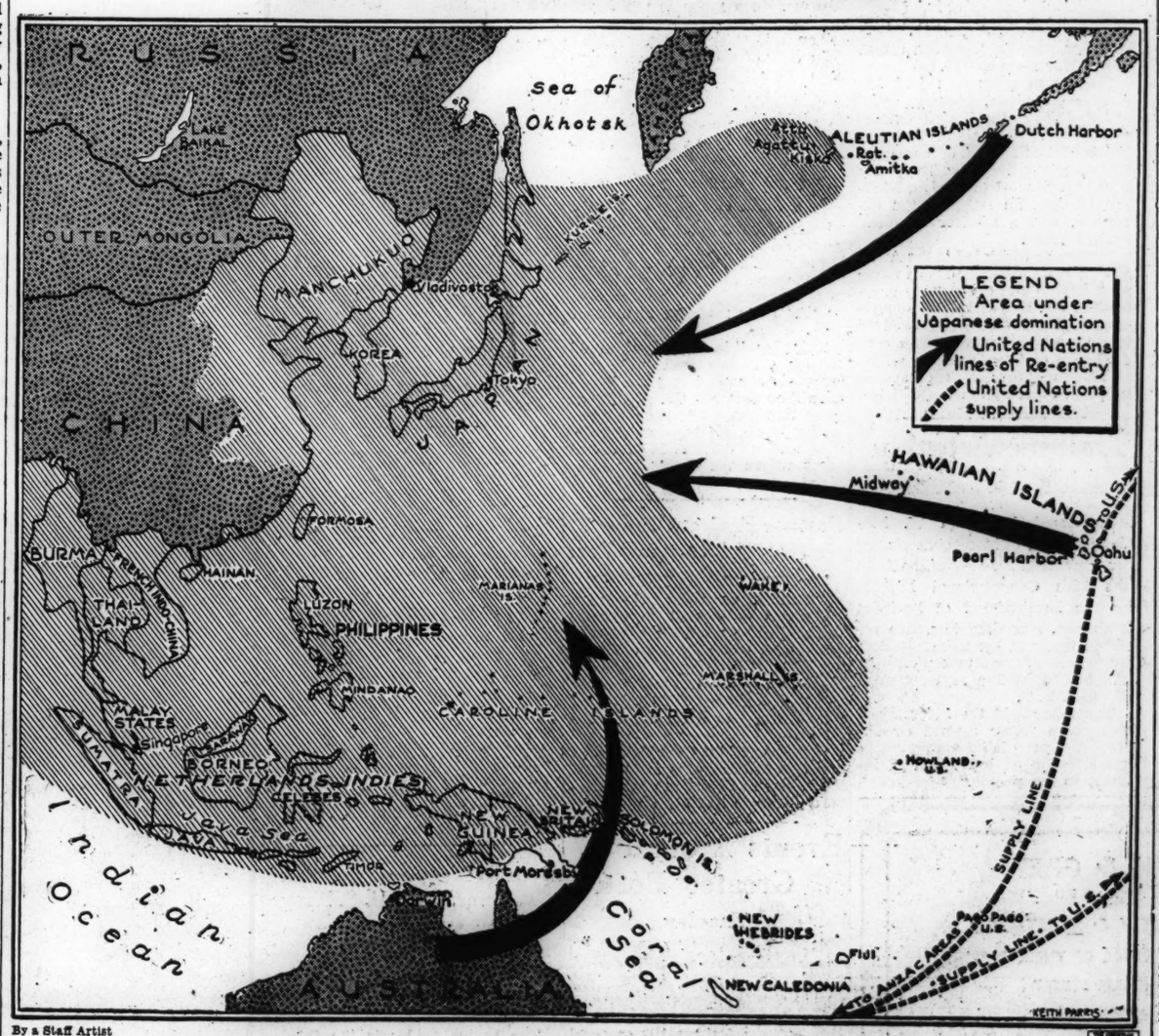
The Russians battled resolutely today in the narrow, flat corridor between the Don and the Volga to halt German forces which finally had consolidated a river crossing and struck out for Stalingrad, probably only 40 miles away, Moscow reports said.

Another thrust at the great industrial city moved slowly ahead at terrific cost on tne Kotelnikovski sector southwest of Stalingrad along a railway leading from the Black Sea.

The German High Command

Continued on Page 6, Column 2

Offense and Defense in the Pacific



By a Staff Artist

Strategic Picture and Lines of Re-entry the United States Seeks to Preserve

Race Goers Explain Use of Gas Books

Massachusetts' investigation of car owners using gasoline to frequent race tracks entered a new phase today when more than 70 of 275 drivers reported driving several times to Rockingham, N. H., race track during the track's last meet, appeared at the State OPA office to show why they should not be prosecuted for violation of rationing regulations.

The 275 drivers have been summoned to appear at the State OPA offices either today or tomorrow.

Each driver is required to fill out answers to more than 50 questions contained in an OPA questionnaire. After the questions are answered each driver confers with an OPA investigator or legal staff member who will turn in a report making recommendations for prosecution.

Under the rationing regulations any one of four penalties may be inflicted. They include:

1. Up to 10 years' imprisonment and $10,000 fine for falsification of an application for supplementary gasoline.

2. Up to one year imprisonment and $10,000 fine for violation of rationing regulations.

3. Complete denial to any rationed products including sugar, bicycles, and other items.

4. Revocation of gasoline ration books now in the possession of a driver.

Checkup of cars driven on Massachusetts highways without stickers denoting their gasoline ration started today with approximately 150 State Registry of Motor Vehicle inspectors and examiners and 20 OPA inspectors doing the work.

Names of drivers without stickers or seeking to get gasoline on a B book or other high value book when they are showing only an A sticker will be turned over to the Massachusetts Office of Price Administration for prosecution under the provisions for penalty up to $10,000 fine and 10 years imprisonment.

Caught in the dragnet was the driver of a Connecticut car which had no gasoline sticker. Upon being halted, the driver produced an A book but sharp-eyed investigators discovered in his hand a dozen loose S coupons which are issued only for trucks.

Immediately the driver, who had no driving license, was taken to the East Boston police station and from there was being taken to the State OPA office for questioning.

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 3

N. E. Farm Production Reaches High Level With Poultry and Eggs Soaring

Faneuil Hall, 200 Years Old, Shines in American History

Approximately two centuries ago when Boston was a town and under British rule, Colonial carpenters were busily at work on a structure that was to be a public "market-house" but which became, in addition, the "Cradle of Liberty."

The building was Faneuil Hall, built at the expense of Peter Faneuil, wealthy merchant of French descent, and given by him to the town. Completed in September, 1742, it was formally accepted by the town, the people voting that it be called Faneuil Hall "forever."

Faneuil Hall, now about to observe its 200th anniversary, is one of the oldest buildings in Boston, and is said to have a wider historical interest than any other structure in the entire country, save, possibly, Independence Hall in Philadelphia.

He Knew His Way Around

Colonist Faneuil was a leading merchant of his day, carrying on a commission and shipping business. He operated the vessels Providence, Friends Adventure, and Rochelle, and engaged extensively in coastwise commerce. Indicative of his alertness is the record showing that he stationed agents near the fishing grounds, who were constantly kept informed as to the price of fish in Massachusetts markets.

Designed by John Smibert, painter who acted as architect, the building was originally planned as a market-house, but was enlarged to include a town hall. It was two stories high and 100 by 40 feet. At one time, most of the town offices were housed in Faneuil Hall, historians point out. The first public gathering in the new hall was in March of 1743 when Master Lovell of the Latin School pronounced an eulogy of Peter Faneuil, records disclose.

The hall was almost destroyed by fire on Jan. 13, 1761, but was rebuilt by the town during the administration and with the help of John Hancock as Governor. The rebuilt structure was dedicated to the cause of liberty by James Otis who delivered an address at the ceremonies on March 14, 1763. Since that time, it has been known as the "Cradle of Liberty," historians assert.

Enlarged in 1805

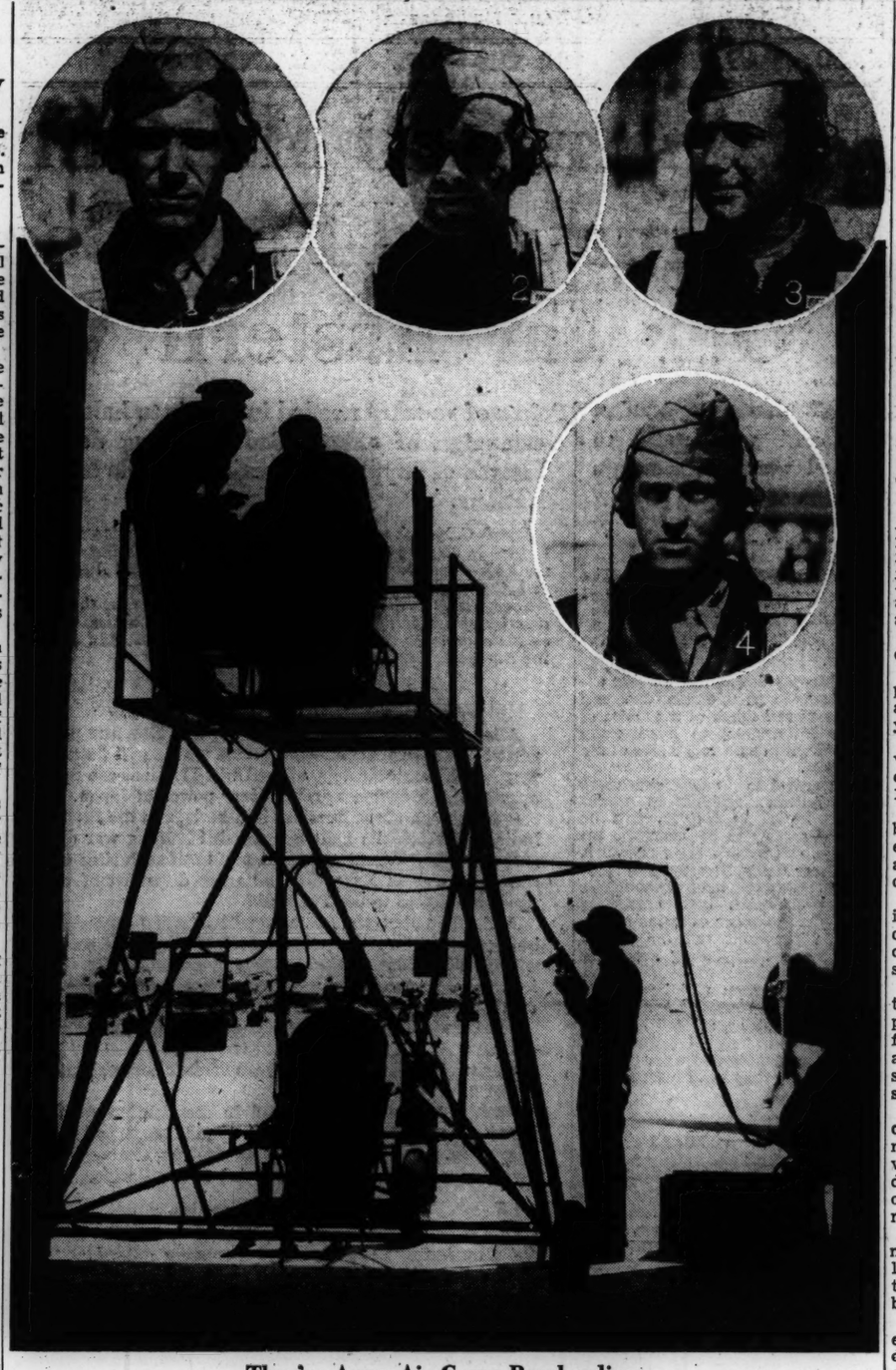
After the turn of the century—in 1805 to be specific—Faneuil Hall was enlarged by doubling of the width to 80 feet, adding of a third story, and installation of galleries in the hall. The architect for the changes was Charles Bulfinch.

Down through the years the lower floor of the historic structure has remained a market-house in accordance with the original plan of the donator, while the "great hall" measuring 78 feet square, and 28 feet high, is used for public meetings. The galleries on three sides of the hall rest on Doric columns. The platform is large and extends into the hall. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company has an armory and museum on upper stories, with many Revolutionary and Colonial relics in its collection.

All town meetings were held in Faneuil Hall from the time it was built. Prior to the Revolution the hall was the scene of many excited gatherings, and patriotic orators of those days voiced from that hall many sentiments and appeals that gave impetus to the patriotism of all 13 colonies.

During the siege of Boston it was made into a playhouse with many performances given. Officers of the British Army were giving the play "The Blockade of Boston," written by General Burgoyne when a sergeant brought in news that "the Yankees are attacking our works in Charlestown."

Atop the cupola of the building is a gilded grasshopper, which has caused widespread discussion and gave rise to a report that it was a copy of the crest of Peter Faneuil's arms. Historians point to the "Sexton of the Old School" papers, however, as evidence that it was selected in imitation of one upon the pinnacle of the Royal Exchange in London.



They're Army Air Corps Bombardiers

The Massachusetts youths above, who graduated recently from Midland Army Flying School, Texas, the Army's largest bombardier training college, spent many hours learning to aim the famous United States bombsight on unique "high chair" trainers. Shown here in silhouette, because of military restrictions, a cadet and instructor train the bombsight under conditions which simulate actual flight. The cadets are: (1) Brayton Fisher, Lynn; (2) Joseph P. Flaherty, Quincy; (3) Arnold E. Freedman, Dorchester; (4) Lewis R. Hutt, Lexington.

Farmers Feel Lack of Labor To Reap Crops

Farm production in New England has been pushed to high levels this year and in poultry and eggs is making a new record, C. D. Stevens, agricultural statistician for New England, reported here Saturday.

"Growing conditions in New England have been quite favorable to most crops, and with a full volume of production needed, the total volume of crops produced in 1942 is expected to exceed the average of recent years by close to 5 per cent, and 1941 production by 10 to 15 per cent," Mr. Stevens said.

"Livestock items, primarily poultry and dairy products, are of first importance in New England. Milk production in 1942 is at the highest levels in recent years, and about 6 to 8 per cent above average.

"Chickens raised and eggs produced are at record high levels.

"Egg production is nearly eight per cent higher than in 1941 and about a third greater than the 10-year average.

"The number of chickens raised will exceed both the production of 1941 and the average by about 15 per cent.

"New England farmers have been seriously hampered in their efforts to increase production by a shortage of farm labor to carry on necessary work."

Lack of adequate farm labor has in fact kept New England from coming up closer to the high percentage of gain in farm production shown by the country at large.

New England has lagged behind the national average increase, partly because it has suffered more from the shortage of farm labor and also because its farming is not so readily adapted to taking on a spurt as that of the Middle West.

War industry is so closely located to agriculture through the northeastern states that the high wages paid for war work have drawn away a bigger percentage of farm laborers here than commonly elsewhere.

There certainly would have been more potatoes planted on New England farms and more cows in pasture today if the farm labor had been available.

On the other hand, chicken and eggs, which show their best production here, have come to be one of the chief sources of the farm income of this region. Women can help considerably in this line. They have contributed substantially to this year's record.

Chickens and eggs have been stepping up in New England for a number of years, until the region has come to a marked degree into this type of agriculture.

The biggest increase in crops, as it turns out this year, comes in one where labor counts least in volume of production—apples. The extent of apple production in any particular year depends mostly on nature, and not so much on men.

Moon Joins Dimout System; Alert Due at 10 P. M. Tuesday

The moon, not to be outdone by mere humans, will stage a dimout of its own tomorrow night, when it will duck into the earth's shadow at 10 o'clock. One minute after 10, to be exact.

But it will not be visible to what is known as the naked eye until 10:15. So don't go away. If your sense of direction is in good working order, you may keep your eye on the eastern side of the moon and expect results.

At 11 p. m., the lunar dimout will be total. It will stick around in that condition until 12:35 a. m., which Harvard Observatory officials describe as a "fairly long" eclipse.

The middle of the eclipse may be cloked at exactly 11:48. That is, it will be as dark as it can get at that moment. So don't miss it. But if you should happen to, don't let it disturb you, for our old friend the moon will take over an hour and a half to creep shyly out of its shadow—or rather, our shadow.

By 1:35 a. m. Wednesday morning, if you haven't seen the eclipse, you'd better give it up. The last eclipse of the moon occurred on March 1 and 2. Maybe you can remember that.

If the moon were nearer to the earth, an eclipse would be more than a dimout. It would be a blackout, no less. But as it is, the moon is far enough away so that some light creeps into the shadow. That is, some of the sunlight that is on one side of the earth gets bent around on the other, or something.

It's the same with twilight. The sky doesn't just suddenly go dark because the sun goes down. Some of its light is still reflected for a while.

This eclipse is not exclusive with New England. It may be seen all over the United States, in South America; in fact, anywhere the moon is visible. And that, of course, is the catch.

Sorry, but we haven't any advance information on the weather. And if we had, of course we wouldn't tell—a military secret these days.

Astronomers at Harvard Observatory, and probably elsewhere aren't very much concerned over this eclipse. If they happen to think of it, they may go out and cast an expert eye at the heavens. But it really doesn't matter. The thing has had a good press build-up but it has no scientific value, if you know what we mean.

J. R.

Sweden Has Electric 'Bikes,' But Tire Shortage Is Acute

Foreign Trade Flashes

Tricycles for adults, propelled by electricity furnished by batteries is the latest mode in transportation in Sweden, according to Harold P. Smith, Manager of the regional office of the United States Department of Commerce, at Boston.

The Swedish manufacturer puts a one and a half horsepower motor on each tricycle, with six batteries permitting operation for 22 to 38 miles on one charge, he said.

Maximum speed of the vehicle is said to be 25 miles an hour, and the standard model sells for $415, including batteries. It can be equipped with seats for two passengers or fitted for the transportation of bulky goods. The batteries can be charged with ordinary electric current by using a special device which sells for $65, Mr. Smith said. Nothing in the advices to Mr. Smith give any indication regarding tires for the tricycles.

Auto Sales in Colombia

In Colombia, the sale of both passenger and commercial vehicles declined sharply during the first quarter of 1942, said to be due in part to the lack of assortment, the indifference of dealers to time purchases when they "hand-picked" their prospects only on a cash basis, fear of the general public that tires would no longer be available, and last year's campaign by fleet owners to replace old equipment while assortments were available.

Price Control

Price control is under way in Cuba, according to Harold P. Smith, Manager of the regional office of the United States Department of Commerce at Boston.

An Office of Price Regulation and Supply has been established by the Cuban Government to stabilize prices of basic products, eliminate excess prices of a speculative nature, and prevent hoarding, or other illicit practice occasioned by scarcity of products, he said.

The office is authorized to stop abnormal increases of rents, and arrange for the equitable distribution of essential products. Stimulation of industrial production, especially products deemed necessary for national defense, will be undertaken by the new office.

Trade Among Americas

War production in the United States is tending to increase trade in some commodities among Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay, which, coupled with the present ocean shipping situation, prompts efforts by the Brazilian Ambassador to Uruguay and other persons to focus attention upon rail connections between São Paulo, Brazil, and Montevideo, Uruguay, as well as São Paulo and Buenos Aires in Argentina. Increased use of existing railroad facilities between these points will encounter serious obstacles such as the number of different railroad companies operating between São Paulo and Montevideo, the existence of different gauges, the inadequate number of freight cars and danger of washouts. Freight cars from the United States may be required but there is much that can be done locally to improve present facilities, it is said.

New Archive Quarters

Construction of a new National Archive in Cuba to replace the existing building is being delayed by war conditions. Funds for the building will be derived from the sale of special stamps required on every application presented to Cuban consular and diplomatic offices. Exportation from Cuba of certain documents of public or historical interest has been prohibited and the postal authorities have been directed to inspect outgoing mail.

Cahill Will Be 3-State Envoy To Fuel Conference in Capital

Lieut.-Gov. Horace T. Cahill will represent Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont at a conference on the fuel oil situation in Washington, arranged by Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts.

Invited to the conference with Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation; Harold L. Ickes, Federal Petroleum Co-ordinator and Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator were New England Governors, Senators and Representatives in Congress, as well as leaders in the fuel industry.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall requested Lieut. Gov. Cahill to attend the conference to represent Massachusetts, and the Massachusetts Lieut. Gov. was also asked to represent New Hampshire and Vermont.

F. L. Higginson of the Service and Supplies Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, will also attend the conference as well as R. L. Bowditch, head of the Coal Division of the Committee on Public Safety, who is now in Washington.

It is anticipated that the New England leaders will make a strong bid to have transferred to the New England Service all the 5,000 to 7,000 tank cars being released for East Coast transportation by elimination of tank car service in 20 Middle and Southwestern States.

Army and Union in Accord

Teamwork between the Army and the labor union at the S. A. Woods Machine Company plant in South Boston was worked out today, both sides announced this afternoon.

The plant, three-quarters of which is making munitions for the Government, was seized last week by the Army after the management refused to grant several points to the union, as ordered by the War Labor Board and President Roosevelt.

The joint statement said:

"All matters of mutual concern growing out of Army operation of the S. A. Woods Machine Company plant, South Boston, Mass., were fully discussed and mutually satisfactory operating relationships were established. Discussions will be continued."

Participants in the conference included Maj. Ralph Gow, United States Army Officer in charge of operating the plant, Maj. Frank Hammond, representing the Undersecretary of War, and Joseph L. Miller, a special labor consultant of the War Department.

The union delegation included Authur Hannigan, business agent of Local 272 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Mathew Matson, a field organizer of the union; Richard Linsley, an international organizer, and a number of other union leaders.

The issues which led to the Army seizure were maintenance of union membership and compulsory arbitration. Mr. Hannigan also reported last week that he wanted to take up with the Army the recent discharge of three workers which he attributed to their union activities, and other matters.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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POSTER LOVERS PLEASE NOTE

Foreign travel posters from **Edith W. Fisher's** private collection, for sale at auction, Tuesday morning, August 25, 1942, at 11 o'clock at The Original Thread and Needle Shop, 671 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Trainmen's Union Aids McCormack

Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts has been indorsed for re-election from the 12th Congressional District by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, according to notice received today at the Congressman's Boston office from Martin H. Miller, national legislative representative of the B. R. T.

The letter said the indorsement was given "after careful consideration of your labor voting record and attitude on legislation of interest to the people."

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ANNOUNCE THE REMOVAL OF THEIR OFFICES

TO 60 CONGRESS STREET

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

New Telephone Number Is LIBerty 1412

Car Insurance Cost May Hinge On Ration Book

Possibility loomed strong today that 1943 compulsory automobile liability insurance rates will be governed by the type of gasoline ration book issued to the car owner.

William F. Campbell, Chief Accountant of the State Registry of Motor Vehicles, revealed that the 1943 registration application blanks will contain a space in which the applicant will report whether he has an A, B, C, or S book.

In view of this provision, insurance department officials were asked whether this indicated compulsory rates would be determined on the basis of ration books. They stated that the plan is being considered. The insurance rates must be announced tentatively by Sept. 15.

Under consideration is a plan whereby the present zone system would be retained, with the varying rates of insurance. Under such a zone system, the "A" book holder in one zone might pay more than an "A" book motorist in another zone.

This plan, it is understood, would answer criticism that "A" book motorists are paying more insurance than they should, and at the same time permit insurance companies to charge higher rates for automobiles driven in dim-out areas where the accident rate is high.

Postwar Project Group Opens Boston Offices

The Committee on Postwar Readjustment, established by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to develop the project to ward off a postwar depression, today opened offices in the Ford Building, Ashburton Place. Dr. James W. Culliton, who has been Assistant Director of the Committee, has been named Director.

Chairman of the Committee, who had also been serving as Director, is Dr. Melvin Copeland of the Harvard Business School.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

The Newton Highlands Garden Club will hold a community vegetable and flower show in the Newton Highlands Woman's Club Workshop, Columbus Street, from 12 noon until 9:30 p. m. Besides arrangements of garden flowers and vegetables, there will be displays of house plants and canned products.

Mrs. Tanner will give a talk on recent accessions to the Museum of Fine Arts: The lecture will start from the Huntington Avenue entrance at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.

Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Work Plan in Bottle Tops

Used tops or crowns of soft drink bottles are being renewed through a plan announced here by the Smaller Business Association of New England.

The project is just another attempt to keep small metal working shops going until they can fit into the war program.

This time a small metal working shop in Lynn, Mass., has been partially converted for the rebuilding of soft drink crowns.

Details of the plan are offered free to all interested by the Food Industries Committee of the Smaller Business Association.

"This method of rebuilding soft drink crowns is probably the best yet devised and made public," according to Henry A. Cushman, Chairman of the Committee.

"Co-operation from the Smaller War Plants Corporation and the War Production Board in announcing this process to business through the medium of the War Production News, and in fully informing their engineers and area men, will aid in keeping alive many small metal-working plants that may later be needed for war work."

Congratulations For Brazil Consul

Brazil's declaration of war was the occasion of a congratulatory telegram sent today to M. Defalco, Brazilian Consul in Boston, by M. Rene de Messieres, President of the Boston Chapter of France Forever. The message read:

"We proudly salute entry great Republic of Brazil into war of liberation. This new proof of Brazil's traditional friendship with France and other democratic nations recalls to us the great common memories of the first World War. Kindly accept my personal congratulations and wishes."

Dorothy Lamour Coming to Boston

Dorothy Lamour, claimed to be filmdom's greatest seller of bonds, is coming to Boston on Sept. 13 and 14 to assist the motion picture industry in its drive to sell $1,000,000,000 in war bonds and stamps during September.

Miss Lamour, who has already sold more than $3,000,000,000.00 of bonds, will appear in Brockton and Quincy on Saturday, Sept. 12, in Boston Saturday and Monday, Sept. 13 and 14, in Lynn, Lowell and Haverhill and Lawrence on Tuesday, Sept. 15. In Portsmouth and Portland on Wednesday, Sept. 16.

Dom Di Maggio of Red Sox Sworn Into U. S. Navy

Dom Di Maggio of the Boston Red Sox today was sworn into the United States Navy at the recruiting station in the Boston Federal Building.

The center fielder is the third member of the Red Sox to join the Navy since the beginning of the baseball season. Ted Williams and Johnny Pesky are waiting to be called.

Boston Over Top In Tin-Can Drive

With 234,625 pounds of tin cans collected during the week of Aug. 17 to 22, Boston went over the top in its tin salvage drive, George G. Hyland, Commissioner of Public Works, said today.

Figured on a population of 770,816 persons, this represents 303 pounds of tin collected for every 1,000 in population, the Commissioner pointed out. The quota established for Boston, he said, was 300 pounds a 1,000 population.

Best job, Mr. Hyland said, was done in Ward 20, where the rate of collection was 700 pounds a 1,000. Ward 18 was second with 430 pounds of tin a 1,000 persons.

Marine Postal Men To Expedite Mail In New Services

The United States Marine Corps will enlist a staff of postal personnel from the ranks of the postal service for duty with the various units of the Marines and to facilitate the handling of mail for "leathernecks," it is announced by Capt. Bradford Perin, officer in charge of the Boston Recruiting District.

Applicants desiring to change from their gray postal uniforms to the blue of the Marines will have to have "at least five years experience in the mail service, including money orders and registering in first or second class post offices, and the ability to organize and supervise postal functions."

These new Marine mailmen must be under 30 and meet physical requirements of Marines who have enlisted for general duty. They will be transferred to Parris Island, South Carolina, for recruit training, receiving promotions to staff sergeant before assignment to duty. The Boston recruiting office in the Federal Building is open evenings until 8 o'clock and until 4:30 p. m. Saturdays.

Scrap Retrieving Chief

James C. Gahan, Jr.

Belmont lawyer, who will direct all volunteer salvaging in Greater Boston. He is shown, right, in conference with John D. Orr, Assistant Executive Secretary for Massachusetts, War Production Board. Mr. Gahan replaces Henry J. Smith, who becomes chairman of the Massachusetts Salvage Committee.

So. Boston Fire Costs $20,000

A two-alarm fire, estimated by fire officials to have caused $20,000 damage to five South Boston tenements was brought under control shortly before noon today.

First alarm was sounded at 10:15 a. m. by a civilian when a fire, which started in the yard of 167 M Street, spread to the first floor store at that address and up through the second and third stories. The second alarm was sounded at 10:23 by fire officials.

Sparks from the burning tenement house ignited the three story wooden building at 667 E 7th Street and spread to the adjacent residence at 665 E 7th Street. Sparks also ignited an awning at 177 M Street and started a blaze at 169 M Street. An automobile owned by James Mahoney of Watertown, parked in front of 665 E 7th was badly damaged when sparks ignited the upholstery.

Mrs. Mary Flaherty, first floor resident at 667 E 7th Street, was overcome by smoke and taken by the Carney Hospital.

Finns Included In War Bond Drive

Finns and Finnish-Americans in Massachusetts are to be included in the War Savings Bond drive of the United States Treasury. John B. Mattson of Winthrop, former Vice-Consul for Finland serving New England, has been named chairman of this part of the work.

The Finnish group will be one of 24 foreign-language groups already represented in a state committee under chairmanship of Henry A. Sasserno (Italian group) designed to reach between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 citizens and residents. Represented on this committee are the Albanian, Armenian, Chinese, Czechoslovakian, Danish, Dutch, Esthonian, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Italian, Jewish, Latvian, Lithuanian, Norwegian, Polish, Portugese, Russian, Spanish, Swedish, Swiss, Syrian, and Ukranian groups.

U. S. Defense Head Urges Schools To Teach War Needs

Integration of wartime instruction into regular school curricula was urged today by Joseph M. Loughlin, New England Regional Director of Civilian Defense, in an address to parochial school teachers at Boston College High School.

Director Loughlin urged teachers in all primary and high schools to tell their students not only the importance of salvage campaigns and war bonds, but the reasons why such projects are important.

"In this total war the demand is for men and women well adjusted mentally and physically, whether they serve on the fighting front, on the farms, in the factories, in the office, or in the home," Mr. Loughlin said. The war calls for men and women who realize the responsibility of American citizenship and who know how to put them into practice."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN | COOLER | COLD | WARM

Boston and Vicinity: Cooler and less humid tonight. Gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cooler tonight.

Vermont: Slightly cooler tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 10:38 p. m.; height, 11.1 feet.
Tuesday, 11:13 a. m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Light all vehicles Monday by 8:02 p. m.

PROFILE BRAND

Canned Goods

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CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Responsibility Note Opens Bar Meeting

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Aug. 24—Only those who are "totally blind to the irrefragable logic of tragic events" could dissent from Secretary of State Cordell Hull's statement of the need for an international agency to keep the future peace, Walter P. Armstrong, President of the American Bar Association, told delegates at the opening session of the Association's annual meeting here Aug. 22.

In such things, said Mr. Armstrong, particularly in respect to the creation of an international court of justice as suggested by Mr. Hull, there can be no controversy.

"A common conception of justice," he declared, "is a far more binding and permanent tie than the fragile seals of a solemn treaty."

There is no doubt of the acceptance among leaders of the American Bar of an individual and organized responsibility, not only in the war effort itself, but in the world rehabilitation task after the war. Mr. Armstrong keyed his presidential address to this theme. Others on the program in the days to follow have been assigned subjects bearing heavily on this broad topic.

Full Effort Needed

"The problems which will be posed by the necessity of establishing a durable peace and a stable world after the war" Mr. Armstrong said, reflecting widely held opinion in the association, "will call for the exercise upon the part of the bar of all the potential qualities which it possesses."

First, he pointed out, there must be thorough and courageous study and "spade work," in research such as is already being undertaken by the Association's section of International and Comparative Law. Then, he noted, it is a matter of public education. And in this job, he held, the individual lawyer can serve effectively by carrying the message to his community.

This process, touching complex and far-reaching decisions, he insisted, "is far too momentous to be left in the realm of partisan politics."

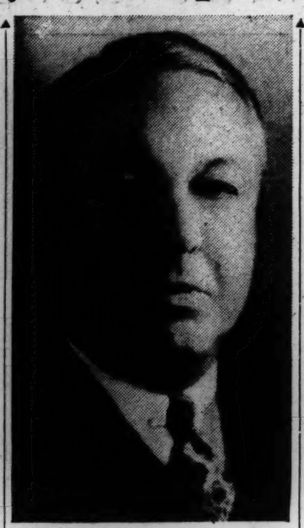
Whether or not partisan politics enters into such future action may in some measure be indicated by how far it develops in this wartime meeting of the Association. Until five or six years ago the American Bar Association was considered relatively conservative. The coming of the New Deal, with its expansion of governmental functions in which lawyers have played a prominent role, brought about gradual change in the political complexion of the group, however, and in recent years it has reflected a rather more liberal tendency, with New Deal and anti-New Deal factions within sometimes markedly outlined.

The war, and an aggressive leadership are expected, however, to keep sessions of this meeting on a more objective plane.

The Association is meeting concurrently this year with the Council of the Canadian Bar Association in Windsor, Ontario, just across the Detroit River. This circumstance adds to the forces underlining the global consciousness of the event.

The opening season of the Association's assembly today was scheduled to be addressed by Attorney General Francis Biddle, Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold is on the program of the Patents Section.

Speaking today also will be Louis Stephen St. Laurent, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada.



© Bachrach
Walter P. Armstrong
President of the American Bar Association, which is holding its annual meeting in Detroit.

Aside from the war and reports of various Association committees dealing with this subject, the one issue seen to be developing is that over patents, whether or not they are, as Mr. Arnold has claimed, bottlenecks in war production.

Wartime Use of Patents

Roy C. Hackley, Jr., San Francisco patent lawyer and Cnairman of the Association's section on Patent Trade-Mark and Copyright Law, will no doubt have something to say about Mr. Arnold's contention. He already has taken exception to Mr. Arnold's claims in his crusade against patent combines. He holds that manufacturers supplying war materials to the Government have not been delayed by patent owners, since they have the right to use any patent on war work and cannot be sued for patent infringement as a result of such usage.

The Patent Law was amended in 1918, he pointed out, at the suggestion of Franklin D. Roosevelt, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to lift limitations on wartime use of inventions.

"Since President Roosevelt himself was the author of the 1918 act, it is unusual," Mr. Hackley said, "that no effort has been made to use it to eliminate bottlenecks, if that is the purpose of proposed new legislation."

Mr. Arnold is expected to bring before the group the Administration's side of this case today.

Kaiser and Hughes Join Forces To Make Huge Air Cargo Fleet

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24 (AP)—Two bold and dynamic West Coast builders, Henry J. Kaiser and Howard Hughes, put together their skills and their vast resources today to construct 500 cargo airplanes to beat the Axis' submarine warfare.

Mr. Kaiser is a master shipbuilder. He explained his cargo carrier plan to Washington officials recently, arousing national interest. He said he could get men and metals, and 1,500 airplane engines a month.

Mr. Hughes, young multi-millionaire from Hollywood, is an airplane builder, as well as a film producer and world-renowned speed pilot. He owns an aircraft factory in southern California, where he is working also on a secret military project known only as "Hughes' Design No. 2." He brings a staff of 800 skilled aeronautical and design engineers into the Kaiser-Hughes combination.

Mr. Kaiser announced here last night that he and Mr. Hughes, after several days of conferences in San Francisco, had reached an agreement for joint work "on an equal basis, in fulfillment of the most ambitious aviation program the world has ever known."

A spokesman for Mr. Kaiser said the shipbuilder was convinced Mr. Hughes' astonishing airplane flights from Los Angeles to New York in seven hours, 20 minutes, and around the world in three days, 19 hours, were made possible as much by Mr. Hughes knowledge of aircraft design as by his flying ability.

The Los Angeles-New York record, which still stands after seven years, was made in a ship Mr. Hughes designed himself.

In addition to designing speed ships, Mr. Hughes conceived a huge passenger plane, the "Constellation," and before the war contracted with the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation in Burbank, Calif., for construction of 40 for use on a transcontinental airline, TWA.

The cargo planes Mr. Kaiser and Mr. Hughes propose to produce will be more than twice the size of the "Constellation," which will fly 57 passengers at 30,000 feet in eight-and-a-half hours non-stop from New York to Los Angeles.

Nelson Backs Kaiser

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—Production Chief Donald M. Nelson has said he wanted to "go down the line" with Henry J. Kaiser on the latter's proposal for mass building of huge cargo planes but that many questions had to be answered before Mr. Kaiser could be told to go ahead.

Mr. Nelson said he felt that cargo planes might prove an important part of the production program, and thought the Navy would be delighted to have them. But, he added, nothing must be allowed to interfere with the production of combat planes.

War Work Faces Stoppage At Houde Plant in Buffalo

By the Associated Press

Work on war contracts held by the Houde Engineering Corporation at Buffalo, N. Y., faced stoppage as Congress of Industrial Organizations employees authorized their leaders to call a strike if "they deem it necessary" to get a collective-bargaining-agency election.

Thomas Nelson, Secretary of the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers local at the plant, said the proposed strike was unathorized by international officers, but that the local had decided to force the issue after having failed to get action on a petition for an election.

Union members in seven big Alcoa plants awaited reports from returning delegates who attended a conference last week of C. I. O. aluminum workers at Pittsburgh at which a general wage increase was discussed. The delegates indicated that they were ready to recommend rejection of a decision of the War Labor Board denying higher pay.

Strike Power

President Nick A. Zonerich said he was empowered to call a strike if the War Labor Board's action were disapproved by locals.

An appeal of the WLB that a Midwestern truckers strike be ended apparently had some effect. Fay Watson of Watson Brothers Trucking Company, Omaha, Neb., said that the strike had ended so far as the lines that operated through Omaha were concerned.

Affected by this strike were approximately 10,000 drivers in eight states west of the Mississippi River. Involved was a question of retroactive pay increases.

At Detroit, production of tanks in the main plant of the Chrysler Corporation tank arsenal went ahead, although E. J. Hunt, Operating Manager, said that walkout of construction workers employed in building a new plant would hold up future production. American Federation of Labor workers protested the employment of C. I. O. sheet-metal men.

Dispute to WLB

The WLB was scheduled to take up this week a dispute involving the General Motors Corporation's Harrison Radiator Division in Lockport, N. Y. C. I. O. workers had called a strike for Monday, but it was later postponed upon notification that the case would be certified to the WLB. The union seeks a pay increase.

In Kearny, N. J., the Western Electric Employees Association, an independent union, protesting a wage decision by the War Labor Board, voted to take no part in an award of the Army-Navy "E" to the Company for excelence in war production.

Walter Snell, Treasurer of the Union, said the decision to ignore the ceremonies, scheduled for Wednesday, was made yesterday at a meeting of 1,000 workers in Newark. The Association claims a membership of 21,000 at the Western Electric Company, Inc., plant here.

Quisling Policeman Killed by Explosion

LONDON, Aug. 24 (AP)—Norwegian sources in London reported today a Quisling policeman was killed and two others injured seriously by a bomb explosion in an Oslo police station Aug. 21.

Several persons, described by Quisiling authorities as "Communists," were arrested in connection with the case, but two of them escaped.

The same sources said disturbances have broken out among several thousand Norwegian workers compelled to build fortifications at the Tromsoe naval base.

Alice Duer Miller

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—Mrs. Alice Duer Miller, who passed on Saturday, was a noted American novelist for 40 years, scoring a best seller with "The White Cliffs of Dover" two years ago.

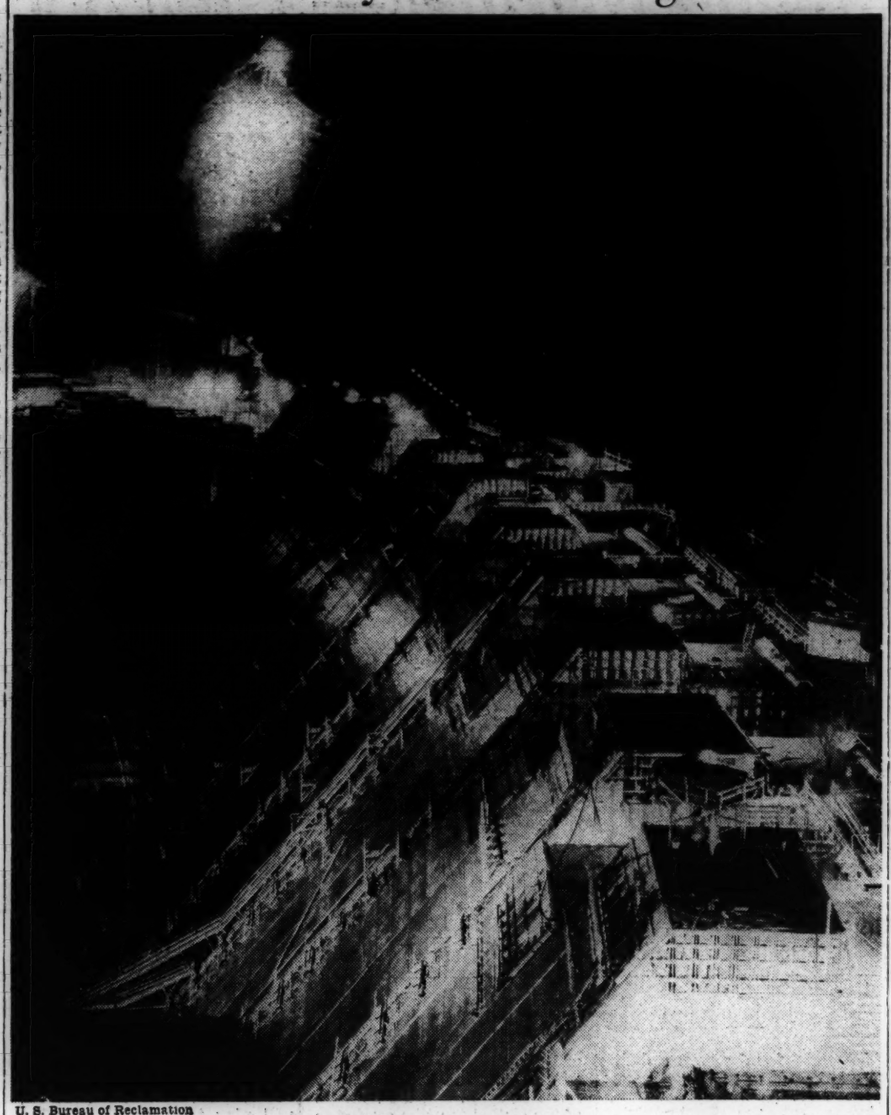
In "The White Cliffs," Mrs. Miller expressed "everything I thought about England." American response to the brief romance in verse sold more than 200,000 copies during the raids on England.

Several of Mrs. Miller's earlier novels became popular films, such as "Gowns for Roberta," which was billed as "Roberta" with music by Jerome Kern, including the hit, "Smoke Gets in Your Eyes."

Mrs. Miller was one of the first students of Barnard College at a time when higher education for women drew frowns. She had since been active in Barnard alumnae work. During the suffrage campaign she wrote a column entitled "Are Women People?"

The author was known also as a mathematician and astronomer.

Starred by Man-Made Light



U. S. Bureau of Reclamation
Night Scene at Shasta Dam
This is the principal structure of its kind of the Central Valley project in northern California.

Women Rated 'Big Success' on Planes

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Aug. 24—Aircraft companies that have employed women longest and in greatest numbers say they are a big success.

At Vega Aircraft Corporation here, L. M. Bach, Works Manager, told newspaperwomen touring war plants with National Association of Manufacturers representatives that women have increased output as much as 25 per cent in some operations formerly performed by men.

Harry Woodhead, President of Consolidated Aircraft Corporation at San Diego, employer of approximately 7,500 women in the last eight months, said the feminine mechanics take orders quickly and are more inclined to obey the plant's safety rules than men.

"With rare exceptions, the women have learned that equal pay for equal work carries with it the obligation for equal discipline and equal responsibility," said Donald W. Douglas, President of Douglas Aircraft Company.

Satisfied With Jobs

Vultee Aircraft, which began taking on women a year and a half ago, reported through G. M. Williams, Vice-Chairman of its Board, that women had more than fulfilled their expectations in efficiency. Vultee also reported that production had gone up when women entered certain departments, partly because of the competition created with male workers.

Complaints that women are a distracting influence in the plant at times, voiced to the newspaperwomen by H. Oliver West, Vice-President of Boeing Aircraft in Seattle, Wash., and J. L. Atwood, Vice-President of North American at Inglewood, Calif., will be forgotten as both men and women become more accustomed to their presence in the plant, the more experienced employers of women predicted.

While Mr. Atwood complained that women workers lacked ambition and were not being upgraded as rapidly as they might, personnel chiefs at Vega said women's satisfaction with monotonous, repetitive jobs was one of their chief assets.

"At least in our engineering department women have reduced the ambition problem," said J. B. Wassell, Chief Engineer at Vega. "Women aren't always looking across the room wishing they had a higher paying job."

Turnover in both men and women in most of the West Coast aviation plants was described as "alarming" by plant officials. Men leave chiefly to enter the military services for higher salaries. When a woman leaves, it is usually for personal reasons—because her husband has been transferred or because she can't find anyone to care for her children.

Making Good

What women are doing in war industries, how they are faring, what changes their presence is forcing on the industrial scene, are subjects being reported in a series by The Christian Science Monitor's representative, one of a group of American newspaperwomen now touring war plants under sponsorship of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Douglas Nursery Plan

The child care problem has reached a point in the Southern California area where one big plant—Douglas—is about to start its own nursery without waiting for the long-promised Federal aid program. The Douglas nursery will be established in a residential neighborhood about three miles away from the huge Douglas plant—for safety reasons. From 200 to 500 children will be cared for at the outset at a nominal charge. Douglas decided to start its own nursery after it had employment applications from a number of wives of service men who had no place to leave their children.

Uniforms as a method of nondistraction have not been widely adopted in Pacific Cosat plants as they have in the Middle West. Most plants try to encourage girls to wear sturdy clothing; others let them wear anything they want so long as they comply with safety rules which require slacks, shoes with toes and hair nets or turbans for work near machines.

Regulations on Clothing

Two plants, Vultee and Vega, have "no sweater" rules. Vega also requires that blouses be tailored and nontransparent. If a girl disobeys this rule she is likely to be called into the office of a woman personnel counselor for a talk.

At Douglas women have become so much a part of the plant that they speak of "we" when talking about Douglas policy.

Mrs. Christiana St. Clair, who sewed the covering on the first Douglas Cloudster back in 1920 in the rear of a Los Angeles barbershop is a supervisor in the same department today.

Miss Patsy Kelly, one of the outstanding women fliers of the country, heads the largest research and investigation department on the Coast. She also teaches courses in elemental aeronautical terms to new girls at the plant. Her husband is in Eritrea for the Douglas company. Patsy wanted to join Jacqueline Cochran's ferry command, but Douglas company said she was too valuable and wouldn't release her.

Another flier who has made good in the production end of aviation is Henrietta ("Hand") Plume, who inspects on final assembly of Vega's Ventura bombers. Before the United States entered the war, she was instructor at her own flying school. Well known as a racing pilot, she holds the women's unofficial upside-down flying record of 2½ hours.

Social Barriers Leveled

How the aircraft factory has become the great leveler of women, breaking down social barriers between debutantes and waitresses, college women and those who never finished high school was pointed out by Mr. Woodhead.

Streaming into the huge, modern aircraft factories of the West Coast are women who are university graduates, women who have been schoolteachers for many years, women who used to be waitresses. The debutante who used to spend much of her time in beauty parlors is working right next to the manicurist in the factory. Chances are that the manicurist is doing a better job because her fingers are more agile.

Most of the West Coast plants have women in them who were widowed by the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

The Night Shift

Women in the California area are working only on two of the three shifts. State law forbids putting them on the "graveyard" or early morning shift at the present time and only by special dispensation are they on the "swing shift" which runs until 12 or 12:30 at night.

With movie houses and bowling alleys staying open all night for the benefit of "swing shifters," the pattern of life is changing for many women defense workers. Welfare directors aren't too keen on wee small hour activity for defense workers. "We'd rather they would go home and sleep," said Miss Aileen Carmichael, counselor for Vega women production workers.

"We're at war now and we must forget our personal desires when they conflict with efficiency and safety in production," she tells the Vega girls.

Women at Mine

ALMA, Colo., Aug. 24 (AP)—At least one Colorado mine is using women to fill job vacancies caused by men going into the Army or to more lucrative employment.

H. L. Tedrow, General Manager of the London Mines & Milling Company, said six women have been hired in the ore-sorting plant. Their job is to throw out rock from crushed gold and silver ore carried along on a conveyor belt.

Silver Stars Awarded Eaker and Armstrong

LONDON, Aug. 24 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz, Commander in Chief of the United States Army air forces in the European theater, yesterday awarded the Silver Star to Brig. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, Commanding General of the United States Eighth Army Bombing Command, and Col. Frank A. Armstrong, commanding the first All-American squadron to bomb enemy-occupied territory in Europe.

General Eaker and Colonel Armstrong led the Flying Fortress bombing of Rouen Aug. 17.

Takes President at His Word

DETROIT, Aug. 24 (AP)—Walter F. Fry, Detroit manufacturer, who was dubbed the "Sit-Down Boss" four years ago when he sat down against employees in a labor dispute, has sent an 800-word telegram to President Roosevelt protesting against labor conditions in his plant.

"I am taking the liberty of sending you this telegram," Mr. Fry told the President, "as you are the one and only man in America who, by the coddling and protection of labor, is not only responsible for this frightful and unbearable condition, but the only man in this country who has the power to stop every strike or slow-down in this nation within minutes."

Mr. Fry accused union workers in his plant of slowing production and threatening other workers who wished to hurry the work.

After a detailed description of his current labor dispute, Mr. Fry called upon the President to crack down on labor leaders by sending them to the front.

Mr. Fry's plant, Fry Products, Inc., is engaged in making canvas military equipment for the Government. He said he sent his telegram in answer to the President's remark in a press conference recently that people should inform him of labor troubles interfering with war production.

Successful Letter Writing: Applying for a Position

Twentieth of 26 Daily Articles

By Aline E. Hower
Personal Letter Counselor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"You have done so much to develop William Smith, your former assistant, whom I knew in school," wrote a young university graduate to the personnel director of a large organization, "that I should be very grateful for the privilege of working under your direct supervision. I believe I could serve you to your advantage."

This letter produced an offer of a position, and when the young man went to see about it, he found the personnel director was carrying his letter in an upper left-hand pocket!

Employers are human. They like to have people around who want to be there.

Sincere Approval

Approval has to be absolutely sincere. Flattery is transparent and dangerous. Find out something about the prospective employer's credit. It may be a progressive attitude, fine working conditions, national advertising, or other details. Don't enlarge on these things. But refer to them to show an intelligent understanding and appreciation.

The opening of a letter of application is particularly important. It should definitely be a star. Avoid the trite, "In answer to your advertisement in the evening Sun, I wish to apply for the position as accountant." Put it more as the young man did who received an interview because his opening was different from the others: "You have advertised just such a position as I have been looking for."

An applicant is often judged by his opinion of himself. Of course egotism is not becoming, but everyone should put his best food forward. He should be confident of his own ability. Here is an answer to a newspaper advertisement which obtained an interview for the applicant, as well as an offer of a position:

Your advertisement attracted me because I have all the qualifications you are seeking—advertising experience, secretarial experience, and capability. As to a pleasing personality, I don't like to throw bouquets at myself—just grant me an interview and I shall be glad to let you decide that for yourself.

Here's a general outline of my education and experience:

Education: Three years high school; business college course; five years university extension work at night in advertising, letter writing, and real estate law and fundamentals.

Experience: Fifteen years' experience—general office work, secretarial duties—handling advertising. For the past three years I have been secretary to the sales manager of the Blank Co., Mr. Jones. I also handle the advertising here.

As I would not like to jeopardize my present position, I should like you to consider this application confidential. However, if I should be the fortunate one to be selected, you would have my permission to call up Mr. Jones and ask him any questions you'd like.

Let's talk it over.

Asked about the most common faults in letters of application, the personnel director of one large corporation answered "Incompleteness."

"Our advertisements usually ask the applicant to give his age, experience, education, and salary desired. Answers frequently lack one, two, or even three of the items in question, and are thrown right into the wastebasket."

Salary Question

Perhaps nearly everyone hesitates to mention a salary. A difference of a few dollars might possibly keep one from obtaining a desirable position with opportunity for advancement. Nevertheless, when an employer insists on this information, there is nothing to do but give it. Sometimes a sentence like "About the salary, may we talk it over?" may get around the point neatly. This shows that the applicant has noticed the question and is open-minded.

When the employer insists, also give age and church affiliation. Otherwise these items should generally be omitted.

A helpful, sincere letter is generally the best approach. Stunts or cartoons to illustrate the text may impress the employer unfavorably.

Be sure your letter of application has a "hook." Make action easy for the prospective employer. Let your closing ask for an interview or whatever action seems logical. Be sure to make your address or telephone number very plain. If at all possible, and you can do so logically, suggest that you will telephone the prospective employer to find out his instructions. In that way you give your letter a sure "hook."

The heading consists of the applicant's street address, city, and the date written one under the other. The reader's name or box number and address are inserted as usual. The salutation is "Dear Mr. ——," or "Gentlemen," as a rule. The complimentary close may be "Sincerely yours" or "Very truly yours."

See that your envelope is inviting. Often a larger envelope makes a better impression, but this is not always true. You will be the best judge in each particular case.

If at all possible, typewrite the letter or have it typed. If this cannot be done, write in pen and ink just as legibly as possible.

Remember, great care that every detail is attractive and correct is a powerful form of approval. It is the most forceful indication that you will be a painstaking, effective addition to the employer's staff.

Number 21 will run tomorrow on the Education Page

Footlight Stars in Britain To Entertain U. S. Troops

LONDON, Aug. 24 (AP)—Merle Oberon and Al Jolson have arrived in Britain to join other stage folk here to entertain United States troops, it was announced today. Among the others are Allen Jenkins, Frank McHugh and Patricia Morrison.

Buy War Bonds and Stamps
Pointed for PROTECTION
Norfolk and Dedham Fire Insurance is pointed for protection, too! For 117 years it has paid promptly every loss in full and has averaged to return more than 20% to its policyholders in dividends. This record and its current strong financial position is assurance for the future. You, too, can point for protection—with savings—by insuring in Norfolk and Dedham.

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★ Manhattan Shirts
★ Heywood Shoes
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RICHMOND, VA.

A Century in Virginia 1842—1942
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The Fashion Store of the South

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call
4-3776
9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
RICHMOND, VA.

LOOKS LIKE A FUEL OIL SHORTAGE ...I'M CHANGING TO 'blue coal'

IT'S EASY, MRS. AMES, WITH THE NEW 'blue coal' CONVERSION EQUIPMENT! AND YOU GET THE SAME CONVENIENT AUTOMATIC HEAT CONTROL!

'blue coal' HEAT REGULATOR controls furnace from upstairs
• Thousands of home owners are taking advantage of the new 'blue coal' Conversion Equipment to change from oil to coal. They'll be sure of clean, comfortable heat next Winter, and real money savings, too! What's more, they'll have even better automatic temperature control than they had with oil. See your local 'blue coal' Dealer about changing over to 'blue coal' now.
Call
Your NEIGHBORHOOD 'blue coal' DEALER
LISTED IN THE YELLOW SECTION OF THE
Classified Phone Directory
Distributed by the D. L. & W. Coal Co.
FOR SOUND HEATING ADVICE CALL YOUR 'blue coal' DEALER

Art Exhibitions; Radio Programs—Jalopy Salvage Drive to Cover State

Alphonse Legros Etchings To Be Seen at Public Library

By Dorothy Adlow

During the month of September, there is to be on exhibition in the gallery of the Wiggin collection at the Public Library a selection of etchings by the eminent Frenchman, Alphonse Legros.

Legros was one of those enterprising artists who restored the art of etching to the dignified status from which it had fallen after the brilliant Rembrandt epoch. Legros was a perennial student of etching and his experimental disposition is apparent in these prints at the Public Library, which have been carefully chosen by Arthur W. Heintzelman. Some of the prints are unconventionally large, some of medium size, and the remainder of the usual moderate dimensions.

There are many personal portraits, which are etched meticulously. When Legros chose he could draw with delicacy and finesse, but he could also work in the contrasting manner, with brusqueness and bravura. It is surprising to discover the diversity of treatments of the etched line in his prints, and to find that he was capable of shuttling between extremes without awkwardness.

* * *

Among portraits shown in this exhibition are those of Thomas Carlyle, in which etching and aquatint are combined, Cardinal Manning, and Auguste Delâtre, famous printer for the masters of etching of that day. Freer in treatment and more imaginative in characterization are "Head of Young Man" and personal portrayals in which the artist felt no obligation to be literal.

Legros probably felt happiest when he etched at the countryside, where he devised compositions which included beautiful trees, peaceful streams, peasants and fishermen. That he was devoted to the Barbizon artist, J. F. Millet, is undoubted. The sentiment of Millet pervades many of the rustic prints of Legros.

But sentiment is not the only matter for consideration, for Legros made and remade his compositions, transposing areas, substituting details, recasting arrangements. The Wiggin prints reveal in the many states the restlessness of the artist and probing, experimental temperament. He achieved his objective the hard way. He was devoted to the masters, studied them, emulated them, but he struggled to attain his ends by working from within and not through sheer imitation of exterior effect. We see passages, subjects, and moods in the Legros prints that remind us of Claude Lorrain and Rembrandt, but the pictures have their own quality of authenticity.

Legros' traits are not showy or obvious. He is more likely to appeal to other artists and to very discerning collectors. Even his subjects, as earnestly and sympathetically as they are treated, do not reach out to the undiscerning eye. Most dramatic is the print entitled "Le Mort du Vagabond." The picture is informed with feeling and atmosphere, and the dramatic mood intensifies as the artist experiments in one state after another. There is a quality of powerful feeling imparted to the restless, nervous, lines. Sometimes the acid bites deeply, producing a caustic effect. The print is free and dynamic, considering that it was obviously not created spontaneously, from all the evidence of experimentation that the Wiggin collection shows.

* * *

The smaller plates are developed with finely spun, silvery lines that communicate the illusion of architectural mass, of density, and lushness of vegetation.

Legros taught for many years at the Slade School in London. A born teacher, he was an inspiration to his pupils. There was nothing spectacular about his personality or work; he achieved his position alongside of Méryon, Haden, Whistler, Lepère, by sheer force of talent and honest and workmanly accomplishment. The Wiggin collection of Legros is remarkable for completeness and quality. Formerly in the possession of Francis E. Bliss, it contains 1,600 items, which include nearly the entire graphic work of Legros with all states and variations. It took 15 years to build this collection and there is no other that even approaches it in completeness.

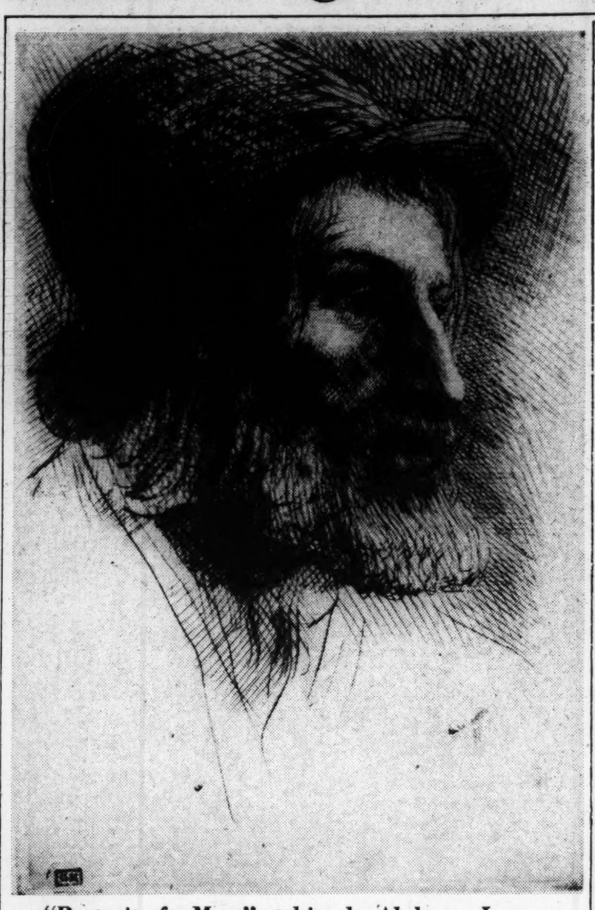
Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc
6:30 p. m.—News, commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded.)
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour
7:15 p. m.—Dramatized American History.
7:50 p. m.—Baseball News for American Forces.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBOS, 11.81mc (25.6m)
5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

Christian Science Programs
For Tuesday, Aug. 25

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 15.35mc, 17.75mc, and 6.04mc. Christian Science program under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.



"Portrait of a Man," etching by Alphonse Legros

From the Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons delivered in Boston churches yesterday:

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Macauley Lindsay, at the First Baptist Church, Commonwealth Avenue:

Pray every day for our men in the Army, the Navy and Marine Corps. Pray that we may learn that our best friends in their present places are protected by the Father. Pray that they may have adequate training and intelligent leadership. Pray that they may have the unlimited support of the men who work in the factories and on the farms. Pray that the church may serve them with intelligence and sacrifice. Pray that they may gain a sweeping victory over the enemies of civilization. Pray that through sacrifice we may enter into a better world with justice, good will and peace supreme in our national life.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Theodore R. Ludlow at Trinity Church (Episcopal):

The world needs the disciples of Christ to go forth with prayer and Christlike deeds to a paganized world. . . . It needs the spirit of truth, and the message of the Gospel must be carried to those that seek Him not. The Comforter is ready to help, but His people must first intercede and have power to interpret His world through close fellowship and communion with Him in order to inspire others. We must seek to do all in our power with firm faith to bring harmony out of chaos.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Aug. 25
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 17.75mc, and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

WAAC, WAVE Heads to Speak At Scrap Rally

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Thomas L. Thomas, baritone, will sing "The World Is Mine Tonight" by Posford; Woodeforde-Finden's "Kashmiri Song"; Friml's "Song of the Vagabonds," from "Vagabond King," and an old Welsh Air, "All Through the Night." Alfred Wallenstein conducts the orchestra, NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Helen Traubel, soprano soloist on "Great Artists Series," will sing "I Dreamt I Dwelt in Marble Halls," from Balfe's "The Bohemian Girl"; Mendelssohn's "On Wings of Song"; Ilgenfritz's "Blow, Blow, Thou Winter Wind"; Foote's "I'm Wearing Awa' to the Land o' the Leal." The orchestra, under the direction of Donald Voorhees, plays Rachmaninoff's Prelude in C sharp minor, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Josephine Antoine, soprano, will sing "Let My Song Fill Your Heart," by Charles; and William Miller, tenor, "Brown Bird Singing." Percy Faith directs orchestra and chorus, NBC-WBZ, 10 p. m.

Donald Nelson is to speak tonight at a National Scrap Rally from Griffith Stadium, Washington. Other speakers are Col. Oveta Culp Hobby, WAAC; Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and Lieut. Commander Mildred McAfee, WAVES. James Cagney is master of ceremonies, MBS-WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

Amos 'n' Andy, supported by a cast of Hollywood stars, are guests on "Victory Theater," with Cecil B. DeMille as master of ceremonies, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Tuesday

Sidney Sukoenig, pianist, guest soloist on "Keyboard Concerts," will play the Bach-Busoni Chaconne; Hummel's "Rondo favori"; "Song and Dance," by Mompou, and the A flat Polonaise by Chopin, CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library—Lithographics by Joseph Pennell; Panama Canal and Wonder of Work Series. Through August.
Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Avenue, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays 2 to 3.
Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Group of paintings by New Englanders.
Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Prints and ships and yachts.
Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Exhibition of art work by children of the Boston Public Schools.
Vose Galleries, 557 Boylston Street—Pictures of ships and the sea.
Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Collection of Chinese jade, crystal porcelain and pottery. American paintings, including recent gifts of Mrs. Gordon Dexter. European XVII century paintings, including recent gifts of Mrs. Samuel Sachs. French paintings and drawings of the 19th century. Picasso's "Guernica."
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Closed during August.
Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Prints by contemporary Americans. Through summer.
Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 daily; 2 to 6 Sundays; closed Mondays. Paul Revere and environment (Special Exhibition Galleries), to Sept. 13. Bronze Fountain attributed to Germain Pilon. French 16th Century; Color prints and dry points by Mary Cassatt; Twentieth century prints; lithographs by Daumier; photographs by Stieglitz (Print Department), through August. Museum School Alumni Exhibition of paintings and sculpture (Provisional Acquisitions Gallery), through August.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Concord: Concord Art Association—Exhibition of Model Aircraft.
Lowell: Whistler House—Exhibition of works by New England Artists.
Pittsfield: Berkshire Museum—Retrospective exhibition of works of E. Barnard Lintott.
Winchester: Winchester Public Library Gallery—Special summer exhibition loaned by the Guild of Boston Artists.

New Hampshire

Concord: New Hampshire State Library—Exhibit of pictures by Susan Ricker Know. Through Aug. 29.
Hanover: Dartmouth College, Carpenter Gallery—Second annual exhibition of the N. H. Art Association. Through Aug. 23.
Manchester: The Currier Gallery of Art—Midsummer exhibition of oils, water colors and prints by contemporary American artists. Through Sept. 7.

Rhode Island

Newport: The Cushing Memorial—Exhibition of water colors, oils and pastels by Olive Bigelow. Through Aug. 27.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Viennese Ensemble.
3:30 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—"Three Suns"; vocalists.
5:45 p. m.—"South American Way."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music; News.
6:15 p. m.—Brad Reynolds, Tenor.
6:45 p. m.—"Freedom on the Land Forever."
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Adventure in Research.
8:45 p. m.—Musical Headliners.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W34B, Boston (44.3me), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9)

3:00 p. m.—Mutual Goes Calling.
3:30 p. m.—"Shady Valley Folks."
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news; music.
4:30 p. m.—Sports Comments.
4:45 p. m.—Marching Along.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Senator Robert Z. Taft.
7:15 p. m.—The Johnson Family, skit.
7:30 p. m.—"Red Rider" drama.
8:00 p. m.—Cal Tinney, comment.
8:15 p. m.—Harry James' Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—"Adventures of Bulldog Drummond."
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter: News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Nat'l Scrap Rally: speakers.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—"Our Morale," Dean Austin Pardue.
10:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—"Music That Endures."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Wally Johnson's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."

Today on Short Waves

London—5:45 p. m.—News, GSC, 9.58meg. 31.3m; GRG, 11.68meg, 25.6m.
Moscow—6:20 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 8.1meg, 36.9m.
London—8:20 p. m.—Britain Speaks, GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GRG, 11.68meg, 25.6m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.
Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 8.1meg, 36.9m.
Rio de Janeiro—9 p. m.—Program in English, PSH, 10.22meg, 29.3m.
London—9 p. m.—Headline News, GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GRG, 11.68meg, 25.6m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.
Guatemala — 9:45 p. m.—"Hollywood Speaks." TGWA, 9.58meg, 31m.
London—10:30 p. m.—London Calling, GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GRG, 11.68meg, 25.6m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes: Peruvian Music, OAX-4Z, 6.08meg, 49.3m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

By a Staff Photographer

Winners at Poland Spring Horse Show

Miss Joyce Orcutt of West Newbury, Mass., with her horse, Jubilee Ray, winner of the model saddle horse contest in the class under 14.2, at the Poland Spring Paddocks, Poland Spring, Maine, on Saturday, where a horse show for the benefit of the Maine United Service Organizations brought out many fine riders and horses from near-by summer camps.

Sewall Lauds Maine Finances

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 24 (AP)—A total of $567,149.40 in lapsed balances from all state departments for the fiscal year ending June 30 1942, with a single overdraft of $1.73, was reported to Gov. Sumner Sewall and the Executive Council by Finance Commissioner J. A. Mossman.

The law requires that from the lapsed balances, the State Contingent Fund be brought to $300,000, with the remainder going into a sinking fund.

Governor Sewall commended Mr. Mossman and his Department for the administration of State financial affairs during the past fiscal year. Mr. Mossman said that "much of the credit" belonged to Fred G. Payne, Commissioner until last spring.

The largest lapsed balance, approximately $250,000, was reported by the Health and Welfare Department.

The overdraft of $1.73 was reported by the State Park Commission, which had requested a $21,000 appropriation from the Legislature and had received $6,000.

Mr. Mossman said that the lapsed balances for the previous fiscal year had totaled $237,828.16, and that there had been "substantial overdrafts in other years."

Police to Hunt For Old Autos In Other Cities

The Boston police force has done such an excellent job salvaging old and abandoned automobiles, according to Herbert J. Denner, New England Chief, Automobile Salvage Section, War Production Board, that police departments throughout the State will be asked to furnish the same co-operation, and there is every indication that the drive will become nation-wide.

In the last two weeks the Boston police through orders of Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty have been combing backyards, lots and garages in search of obsolete cars, and have furnished the War Production Board with the names of all owners willing to sell old cars still in use.

"The Boston police helped to salvage more than 150 old jalopies containing 325,000 pounds of steel," says Mr. Denner, "enough steel to manufacture 2,400 17-mm guns, or 4,050 20-mm aircraft guns, or 4,500 .50 caliber guns. In the last fortnight the Government has salvaged enough steel through the aid of the Boston police to make 225 of the big 16-inch Navy shells or 450 of the 2,000-pound aerial bombs.

"I now am corresponding as fast as I can with the police chiefs and salvage heads in every town and city in Eastern Massachusetts requesting their police to give us the same aid and co-operation as was given by the police here in Boston."

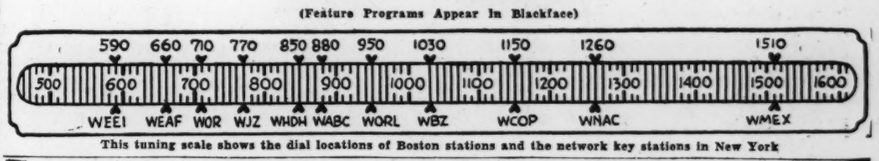
Mr. Denner says that if the police in other Massachusetts cities and towns accomplish as splendid results as were achieved here he will ask police heads throughout New England to give the same help and that Washington undoubtedly will make a nation-wide appeal for the co-operation of the police in this important phase of salvage work.

"The Boston police must feel gratified that this movement started right here in Boston," says Mr. Denner, "and that it is through the success of their efforts that the plan of police help may be carried into every city and town in the country."

He calls attention to the fact every car rusting and in disuse in garages and backyards contains an average of 1,500 pounds of steel, 30 pounds of copper and brass, 25 to 30 pounds of battery lead and some aluminum. All these metals are vitally needed.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear In Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	Prescott's Holiday	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News; Hollywood	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	Exploring Music	News; "Men of Sea"	'Pepper Young's Family'	"Shady Valley Folks"	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Concert Orchestra	15 Mins. from Broadway	"Right to Happiness"	"Shady Valley Folks"	Talk: Aftern'n Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	News Service	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, News	Dance Matinee
4:15	Victory at Home	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Music; "Concert Hall"	Dance Matinee
4:30	"The Family Front"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Comments	Dance Matinee
4:45	Jerry Wayne, Songs	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Marching Along	Dance Matinee
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies: music	Esther, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	The USO Calling U. S. A.	Terry O'Toole: Variety
5:15	Follies: music	"Sea-Hound"; drama	"Portia Faces Life"	The USO Calling U. S. A.	Show
5:30	Follies; "Post"	"Flying Patrol"	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports; Music	Sports; Music
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	"Let's Waltz"	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News; Defense talk
6:00	News Reporter	News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports results
6:15	Hedda Hopper	News; War News	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Pops Concert: Records	Sports; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports results; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Major Hoople"; sketch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Robert E. Taft, Talk	March to Victory
7:15	J. Wesley; Music	"Major Hoople"; sketch.	News of the World	Date With a Disc	Richard Salinger: News.
7:30	Vaughn Monroe's	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Political Talk	"Red Ryder"; drama	"How About It Girls?"
7:45	Orchestra		News Commentator	"Red Ryder"; drama	Josephine Cambria, songs
8:00	"Vox Pop"; quiz	Roy Porter, News	Cavalcade of America	Sizing Up the News"	Religious Program
8:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavalcade of America	Political Talk	Civilian Defense
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue"	"True or False"; quiz	Thos. L. Thomas, bar.	"Adventures of Bulldog	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45	music: Cecil Brown	"True or False"; quiz	Alfred Wallenstein's Or.	Drummond"; S. Ortega	Drama
9:00	Theater: Amos 'n'	Joe Rines' Orchestra	"Great Artists"; Helen	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classical
9:15	Andy"; drama	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Traubel; Orchestra	News Service	Album"
9:30	Freddy Martin's Or.	Radio Forum	Dr. I. Q. Quiz Program.	Nat'l Scrap Rally; Speakers	Classical Album
9:45	Freddy Martin's Or.	Forum: Comedians	Dr. I. Q. Quiz Program.		Classical Album
10:00	"An American in	Morgan Beatty, News	Josephine Antoine; Wm.	Raymond Gram Swing	News report
10:15	England"; drama	Miller; P. Faith's Orch.	"Alias John Freedom";	"Our Morale"; D. Pardue	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Civilian Defense	"Alias John Freedom";	"Lands of the Free"; In-	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"You Shall Have Music"
10:45	News; Sports	"News Here and Abroad"	ter-American University	"Music That Endures"	"You Shall Have Music"
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer	McFarland Twins Orch.	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Russ Morgan's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Music	News Service	Music You Want	Dance orchestra	Count Basie's Orchestra
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Radio Newsreel"; Ar-	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Music: orchestra	Dance orchestra	News Service	thur Mann	Music: News

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express report	News; Musical Clock	Organ music; garden talk	
7:15	Recorded music	News report	Musical Clock; News	News comments	
7:30	Music; News	N. E. Fellowship religious	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta"; music	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	service; News	News Service	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Western Melodies	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	News reports
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Music of Many Lands	Military band; News	George and Dixie; News	"Post Exchange"
8:30	Carl Moore's Va-	Music of Many Lands	"Morning Toast"; music	Ruth Moss; Interview	"Post Exchange"
8:45	riety Show; News	News report	"Morning Toast"; music	Ruth Moss, Int.; Music	Western Melodies
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue,	Fishermen's Program	News; Hum and Strum	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Jane Eyre"	"The Breakfast Club"	"Pursuit of Money Man"	Food News	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	"Jump Time"; Or.	"The Breakfast Club"	News; Melodeers	Spotlight Revue: organ	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:45	Hymn recital	"The Breakfast Club"	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
10:00	Valiant Lady	Air Express Music	"Bess Johnson"	BBC News: recorded	Studio talk
10:15	American Stories	Helen Hiett, News	"Bachelor's Children"	"Sing and Swing Shop"	"Handy Andy"
10:30	'Honeym'n Hill'; sk.	Club News	"Help Mate"; sketch	Choir Loft: organ	"Goin' Shoppin' With
10:45	Food Fair	Morning Serenade	Meet the Band	Dramatization	Marie Mason
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Red Cross Show: music;	"Road of Life"; sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Allen Roth's Orchestra
11:15	Second Husband	speeches; singing	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Australian News; record	"Woman's Reporter"
11:30	Bright Horizon; sk.	"Magic Strings"	"Against the Storm"; sk.	Yankee House Party	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Little Jack Little's Orch.	"David Harum"; sketch	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscasts	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Big Sister: sketch	Jerry O'Leary's Quiz	"Words and Music"	Organ Recital	Orchid; Ranch Melodies
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	News; Agricultural News	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks; music	"Bouquet"; music	Musical Program	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	Home Forum: talk	News Service	Talk in Italian
1:15	Serial drama	Gospel songs	Jack Berch's Gang	Marjorie Mills Hour	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Vic and Sade: sk.	Joline, songs	10% Pay-Roll Sav. Plan	Marjorie Mills Hour	Maria di Silva, songs
1:45	"The Goldbergs"; sk.	U. S. Army Band	News Service	Cedric Foster, News	"The Playgoer"
2:00	Serial drama	U. S. Army Band	"Light of the World"	First baseball game:	"The Victory Program"
2:15	Serial drama	"Ted Malone, Book Ends'	"Lonely Women"; drama	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	"The Victory Program"
2:30	We Love and Learn	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light"	land Indians	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:45	"Pepper Young"	Fishermen's Program	Hymn Recital	First baseball game:	News reports
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott's Holiday"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News; Hollywood	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	land Indians	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	Keyboard Concerts:	"Men of the Sea"	'Pepper Young's Family'	Baseball Interviews	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Sidney Sukoenig	U. S. Army Band	'Right to Happiness' sk.	Second baseball game:	'Wartime Buying'; Music
4:00	News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Dance Matinee
4:15	Del Castillo: organ,	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"	land Indians	Dance Matinee
4:30	Book Talk	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Second baseball game:	Dance Matinee
4:45	Piano Team	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Dance Matinee
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies: music; songs.	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	land Indians	Terry O'Toole's Orch.
5:15	"Follies"; "Post"	"Sea Hound"; drama	"Portia Faces Life"	Red Sox-Cleveland	Terry O'Toole's Orch.
5:30	Ben Bernie: music	"Flying Patrol"; sketch.	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music
5:45		"Let's Swing"	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News reports; Defense
6:00	News comments	News; Sports Reporter	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport reports
6:15	Dorothy Kilgallen	News; War Comments	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; "Waltz Time"
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Godfrey Harwood, talk	Sports; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports Results	Sports of the Day
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Claude Wickard, News	March to Victory
7:15	G. Miller's Orch.	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	Date With a Disc	Political Talk
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	Political talk	"Confidentially Yours"	Man Your Battle Stat'ns
7:45	Hour: songs; violin	Frontline Headlines	Political Talk	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	"Is That So?"; forum
8:00	"Are You a Missing	Roy Porter, news	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Morton Gould's Orch.	"Let's Be Neighbors"
8:15	Heir?"; drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"	chorus; drama	Morton Gould's Orch.	Vincent Youman's Music
8:30	Hobby Lobby; guests	"Sing for Dough"	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"The Federal Ace"; spy	Civilian Defense; Music,
8:45	Hobby Lobby; News	"Sing for Dough"	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	series	Romance in Music
9:00	Tommy Riggs and	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Show with Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15	Betty Lou	Famous Jury Trials	O'Keefe, m. c.	Yankee News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	"Cheers From the	This Nation at War	Meredith Wilson and	Mystery Drama	Variety Hour
9:45	Camps"; variety	Nation at War: comedy	John Nesbit: music	Mystery Drama	Variety Hour
10:00	show of soldier	Morgan Beatty, News	"A Date With Judy";	John B. Hughes, news	News reports
10:15	talent from camps	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	comedy serial	Dance Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Talks	Carmen Cavallero's Or.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	"Ten Per Cent Club"
10:45	News; Sports	News Here and Abroad	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	"Ten Per Cent Club"
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Music	News Service	Music You Want	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra	Ruby Newman's Orch.
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Rudy Wallace's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	Music: orchestra	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	News Service	Rudy Wallace's Orch.	Day's End; News

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theater

Plymouth—"The Moon Is Down," by John Steinbeck. Starring Conrad Nagel. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall—"Ten Nights in a Bar Room," featuring Robert E. Perry, Mary Bartholemess and others. 8:40. Matinee Saturday at 2:40.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Alan Ladd. 2, 5, 8:05. "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne, Patric Knowles. 3:30, 6:30, 9:35.
Fenway—"Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. 1:05, 4:05, 7, 10. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.
Fine Arts—"The Story of the Vatican." 1, 3:15, 4:30, 7:45, 10. "A Man to Remember." 1:55, 4:10, 6:35, 8:40.
Keith Memorial—"Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. "Flying With Music." 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:50.
Kenmore—"My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope, Madeleine Carrol. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "Road to Happiness," John Boles, Billy Lee. 2:15, 5:10, 8.
Metropolitan—"Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "The Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis, Brenda Joyce. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:25, 8:30.
Modern—"This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:30. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.
Orpheum—"Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:35, 5:05, 7:35, 10:05. "About Face," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer, 11:15 a. m., 1:45, 4:15, 6:45, 9:15.
Paramount—"Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 7, 10. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken, 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:30.
RKO-Boston—"My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Jane Wyman, Ellen Drew. 9:35 a. m., 12:10, 2:45, 5:20, 7:55, 10:35. Stage Show, 11:10 a. m., 1:45, 4:20, 6:55, 9:35.
Scollay—"This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Night in New Olreans," Preston Foster. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05.
South Station Theater—"March of Time—India in Crisis," "Churchill's Island." "Spanish Fiesta." "Getting Your Money's Worth," "Obey Your Air Raid Warden," latest newsreels and other shorts.
State—Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamar. 12:32, 2:58, 5:24, 7:50, 10:16. "About Face," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 11:45 a. m., 2:11, 4:37 7:03, 9:29.
Telepix—"Ballet Russe in Spanish Fiesta." "March of Time's India in Crisis," "Bobby Rigs' Tennis Pointers." "Spare Time in the Army," Disney cartoon, and 30 minutes of news. Continuous, 10 a. m. to midnight.
Trans-Lux—"Ton Sereant." Leo Carrillo. 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3, 5:45, 8:20. "Night Train," Margaret Lockwood, Rex Harrison. 10:45 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:50, 9:30.
Uptown—"The Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan. 2:50, 5:30, 8:25. "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne. 1, 3:55, 6:35, 9:40.
Washington Street Olympia—"This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Alan Ladd. 9:05 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Red Skelton. 10:30 a. m., 1:40, 4:50 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Her Cardboard Lover," Robert Taylor, Norma Shearer. Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Remember Pearl Harbor." Don Barry, Fay McKenzie. "Call of the Canyon," Gene Autry. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON — Capitol: "I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy, Jeanette MacDonald. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis. "Mad Monster," Johnny Downs, Anna Nagle.
BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett, Franchot Tone. "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne.
BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. 1:58, 8. "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. 3:31, 9:41.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Who is Hope Schuyler," Joseph Allen, Jr. 2, 5, 8. "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.
Coolidge Corner: "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne, Ralph Bellamy. 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. "Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. 1:45, 4:50, 8:05.
Cleveland Circle: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. "I Was Framed," Michael Ames. 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Robert Preston, "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern. 2, 8.
Harvard: "True to the Army," Judy Canova. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy. 2

It's Going to Take a Lot of Rope Like This to Tie Up the Axis Aggressors

Wide World

Product of Manufacturer in Plymouth, Mass., Is Used by Both the United States Army and Navy

At the Plymouth Cordage Company in Plymouth, Mass., some 68,000 miles of rope will be manufactured this year, most of which will go to the country's armed forces. The Army and Navy will require rope made of Manila fiber, and various other Government services will use rope, on which the strains are not so heavy, manufactured from sisal fiber. Fiber reaches the plant in bales and, after being fed through the breaker spreader machine, is twisted together in a forming machine, such as that shown in picture No. 1. A constant check is maintained on all rope passing through the plant, and samples of runs are sent to the research laboratory for tests. Picture No. 2 shows Ray Miskelly, Director of the Laboratory, examining a piece of rope 11 inches in circumference, which has a breaking strength of 115,000 pounds. No. 3 shows the process of blending, straightening, and lubricating the fiber before it is spun into rope. No. 4 shows Miss Dorothy Walleston of Plymouth, with rope for the Navy in various stages of completion. In her right hand she holds Manila fiber, the start of the rope. Under her left hand is a bobbin of Manila yarn, and she is seated on a coil of completed Manila rope, nine inches in circumference and ready for use by the men of the United States Navy.

'Dunkirk Navy' Could Rescue Cape Codders in Bombings

Continued from Page 1

repeated, heavy attack. This is called "selective" evacuation.

3. Mass evacuation of entire populations on order from the Army, this to be done only if the area is likely to become a combat area.

It was the first type which was rehearsed yesterday in Worcester.

After actual bombing, shelling from the sea, or saboteur-set fires, wardens would round up families whose homes had been destroyed, sending them to assembly stations. Evacuees would be asked to take hand luggage containing "immediate necessities," cooked food enough for two meals, and milk for babies,—if there is time to gather this together.

Warns Against Panic

Mr. Barnard urged Massachusetts citizens to make "pacts in aid" with relatives or friends in other parts of the city or nearby towns. In case either party were bombed out, the other would then know where to go.

Evacuation must not become uncontrolled panic—for this is "the great danger," Mr. Barnard warned.

"It is too easy for enemy agents to pick up a broadcasting wave length and to send out alarming and false messages designed to cause a panic," he pointed out.

"We realize there is a tendency to 'get going' regardless of the consequences," he said. "That is what happened in France, and you know the result."

Even evacuees who have transportation of their own and a place to go should wait and join convoys, which will be promptly organized at assembly stations, he declared.

All this will take place after the raid, as the streets are not safe while bombs are falling.

In selective and mass evacuation, types 2 and 3, evacuee movement may occur between heavy raids, or before expected attack, but in either case the evacuation would be more orderly and danger of panic less immediate.

In type 1, just after the raid, while fires are still being fought, evacuees would be gathered at assembly stations and transported in convoys of 50 autos, or 10 buses, or groups of trucks, taxis, or motorcycles. More than 1,300 taxis are ready for service in Boston alone.

If evacuation must be by water, fleets of small yachts, commercial barges, fishing boats, and excursion steamers would be organized by the Coast Guard.

Eventually, the evacuees would either be found new homes with congenial hosts or else be put up in summer camps in the Berkshire Hills or beside lakes or streams.

Survey of Massachusetts' 500-odd camps has found 221 capable of taking evacuees up to 78,452 persons.

Emergency Menus

Meanwhile, emergency food and lodging would be provided in the temporary shelters under the direction of the Red Cross. Here is a simple menu for an adult supper:

Grapefruit juice
Two slices bacon; baked potato
Carrots Beets
Two slices whole wheat bread, butter
Apple salad
Peanut butter bread pudding

Or for a child's dinner:

Chowder (using dried soup)
Corn meal mush, tomato sauce
Apple sauce
Wheat cereal cookies

Beds and cots are being stored by the Red Cross in central caches. Large supplies of blankets are already on hand, and tens of thousands of others could be obtained by the Safety Committee on a moment's notice. First aid kits are being distributed to the shelters.

For identification, 50,000 tags are now being printed. These would be affixed to evacuees. Every person in the shelters would be registered, so that separated families could be reunited.

Keeping Children Happy

A division of health and social services within the Safety Committee has already given courses to 74 persons in such things as the planning of games for children staying at the shelters.

So detailed is the planning that sites for camps are being laid out near "reception areas" so that fathers could visit their wives and children in case selective evacuation were necessary, leaving essential workers in a hard-hit area, but taking the non-essential population away.

One big remaining task is to train air raid wardens in their tasks during an evacuation, Philip G. Bronstein, Assistant Director of the Division, declares.

"It was most difficult to convince the ARP that evacuation was something the wardens had to know and that civilian defense was not just a matter of fighting bombs and putting out lights", he says.

Police departments, grade school teachers, even school children should be taught the simple facts of evacuation procedure, he said.

Already, however, plans are so well laid out, Mr. Barnard declared, that "any emergency short of a sustained 'blitz' could be dealt with effectively in virtually all vulnerable regions of the Commonwealth."

Schools Pare Bus Service To Save 'Gas'

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 24 (AP)—Superintendents of New Hampshire schools have been instructed to pare to the bone their programs for transporting children to classes, according to James N. Pringle, Commissioner of Education.

Working with rationing officials, Mr. Pringle said his department has reorganized bus routes in order to reduce use of gasoline and tires. Essential routes, he said, will be maintained, but busses will not be allowed to carry less than capacity loads.

He pointed out that more children who live far from ends of routes may have to be boarded "if conditions warrant."

Building Wages Ease Off in July

Not all the working men are finding their wages continuing to climb these days.

In the building trades, average weekly earnings were off 82 cents a week this July as against a year ago. The decline amounted to 1.6 per cent.

Figures are reported by the Division of Labor Statistics of the Massachusetts State Department of Labor and Industries.

The average pay in July this year of 675 contractors ran $50.79. In July a year ago it was $51.61.

Maine to Miss Migrant Labor On Spuds Despite School Aid

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 24—Despite the help farmers expect to get this year from school children and organized patriotic groups of potato pickers, it is not going to be easy to replace the 20,000 or more migratory pickers of other years, farmers in Aroostook County believe.

Canadian laborers probably will help in the harvesting which begins next month, but anticipating a labor shortage, officials are bending every effort to obtain for Aroostook farmers as many potato pickers as possible. Present arrangements permit interchange of laborers between Canada and Maine only when they accompany machinery as a crew; but specific plans to broaden this exchange arrangement are under way and Gov. Sumner Sewall has disclosed that the matter has been subject of an exchange between State and Canadian officials.

Few, outside of the potato growers, themselves, ever realized the economic importance of this army of men, young and old, that in years past came to Maine from other New England States and from New York and New Jersey. Many of them, perhaps the majority, made their way over the roads through Maine to the vast potato fields. Nights, many of the less fortunate, put up at police stations along the way and more than once a police sergeant has grumbled at having to leave his desk to "lock up" one or more of the migratory laborers who appealed for a night's lodging.

Now, however, the economic significance of these men is being recognized, as the State Employment Service and other agencies comb Maine and other New England States for replacements. First call for labor has been from the shipyards and to these important defense plants have gone many of the men who in years past have been the nucleus of this picking army.

The harvest, beginning usually sometime in the first week of September, runs through mid-October. Already requests have been made officially to the Department of Education for the closing of Aroostook schools for this period. The request doubtless will be granted.

The school children, of course, will be of great assistance but officials point out it will take many more than they represent to make up for loss of the migratory laborers, the men who have gone into the shipyards, into the armed services and to defense plants of Connecticut and other States.

Apathy Toward Fuel

Meanwhile, Maine residents are reported generally to be showing a surprising apathy to the impending shortage of fuel for the cold winter months. Despite the Governors' Conference, here, last week, when New England Chief Executives heard oil men predict that New England could expect a cut of 40 per cent in its oil supply as compared to last winter, homeowners are said to be doing little toward converting heating systems from oil to coal.

Likewise, despite the "back log" of fuel that Maine's vast woodlands offer there likewise is little interest in the cutting of hard cordwood for fuel. Office of Price Administration investigators, investigating complaints of farmers and dealer-operators in hard cord fuel wood that March ceiling prices do not afford a margin of profit, report fuel wood cutting is mostly looked upon as "something to do when there is nothing else to do," largely, perhaps, because the profit margin may be too small.

The report of OPA investigators on production costs soon will be made on the basis of their Statewide survey covering production costs. Again it appears to be labor costs and labor shortage for this kind of work that constitute the chief source of complaint.

Meanwhile, even as Governor Sewall calls for extension of rationing through the Middle West as the most adequate solution to the fuel oil supply problem, Extension Forester A. D. Nutting of the University of Maine is urging an expansion of fuel wood operations, advising families to make the most of the woodlots that most Maine farms boast and pointing out that "cutting-bees" have helped the fuel situation in some New England towns.

Cape Canal Pilots Agree On Charges

Pilotage fees for the Cape Cod Canal have been agreed upon by the recently organized Cape Cod Canal Pilots' Association, and steamship operators, in co-operation with the Coast Guard, it was disclosed today.

Several weeks ago the Coast Guard ruled that all foreign vessels and any American craft of more than 100 gross tons, must have an accredited pilot aboard when traversing the canal. Since then considerable confusion as to the fee to be paid has arisen, although the basis was $50 for vessels under 1,500 tons and $75 for larger ones.

The pilotage for loaded vessels is divided as follows: for those up to and including 28 feet draft $50; those drawing more than 28 feet, $55. Vessels of less than 18 feet draft are to be considered light and others loaded. The fee for light has been fixed at $40, and for loaded $50 to $55. The new fees are for the limits of the canal only between Sandwich and Cleveland Ledge. An additional $15 is to be charged for piloting vessels beyond the canal to an anchorage within a specified distance.

Malcolm H. McGann of the United States Maritime Commission, and H. R. Smith of the Standard Oil Company, represented the steamship operators at the hearings, and Capt. C. A. Grist and Capt. Denis McCarthy of the Masters, Mates & Pilots, Inc., represented the pilots.

The agreement concluded today provides that the Coast Guard will furnish pilot boats for accredited pilots to board and leave the vessels. Either party to the agreement may terminate it by giving 30 days notice.

Bridges' Campaign Leader Must Give Up 'Extra Gas' Book

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 24—Democratic State Chairman Robert Early and Neil Tolman, Nashua attorney and campaign leader for Senator Styles Bridges, have been ordered by the New Hampshire branch of Office of Price Administration to return the "S" and "C" gasoline rationing books issued them recently, on the basis that they were given out under a misinterpretation of the regulations.

These two are among the 50 New Hampshire motorists against whom complaints of misuse of gasoline rationing have been filed with the State OPA officials.

It was learned that Mr. Tolman had been issued two "A" books and a "C" book. OPA officials disclosed that the "C" book issued to Mr. Tolman contained all 96 coupons. This provided for 384 gallons of gasoline or 5,760 miles of travel, on the basis of mileage used by the OPA.

As for the two "A" books, the second, it is said, was issued to Mr. Tolman after he reported to the Nashua Rationing Board that all the coupons had been stolen from the first book and the covers left in his car. Each of the "A" books provided for 48 gallons, or 720 miles of travel, for the first three months. The three books would entitle Attorney Tolman to a total of 480 gallons, or 7,200 miles of travel, during a three-month period.

Efforts to obtain from the Chairman of the Nashua Rationing Board information as to the mileage requirements named by the campaign leader in seeking the supplemental gasoline met with no success. And it was also impossible to learn the type of activity that he named in seeking the additional gasoline. But it is learned that the OPA investigation disclosed that no estimate of mileage was provided in the application for the supplemental gasoline.

The Nashua Rationing Board also disclosed that it had issued "S" gasoline rationing books to Democratic State Chairman Robert Early and to Democratic senatorial candidate Alvin Lucier.

While State OPA officials say that the decision as to issuing supplemental gasoline is up to the local boards, they point out that the section of the rules dealing with gasoline for politics provides that it shall be for "use by a bona fide candidate for public office for purposes essential to the prosecution of his candidacy." The State organization brings matters of violation to the attention of the local boards for action, it is pointed out.

Meanwhile, the drive is being continued against individuals who spread rumors that gasoline rationing stamps are being sold when such cannot be proved. Where any information is available to substantiate any such claims, the OPA inspectors are running down the stories and seeking violators. A drive also is being waged against the use of unattached rationing coupons, or No. 2 coupons, which will not be valid until next month.

Quincy Launching Second Big One in Month

Boston to Be Launched—When the heavy cruiser Boston slides down the ways of the Fore River Shipyard at Quincy Wednesday morning, it will mark the second launching of a "battle wagon" of this type to be held at the Bethlehem Steel Company yard within a month.

Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin, wife of the Boston Mayor, has been selected to sponsor the ship, sixth United States Navy vessel to bear the name of the Bay State City.

First ship of this class to be launched at the Quincy yard was the Baltimore, sponsored by Mrs. Howard W. Jackson, wife of the Mayor of Baltimore, on July 28.

The two heavy cruisers are the first of eight ordered by the Navy in 1940. These ships mount eight-inch guns and have an announced displacement of 13,000 tons, in contrast to the limit of 10,000 tons on previous heavy cruisers fixed by the now abrogated Washington Treaty of 1922.

Although the five previous Bostons pursued exciting and adventurous courses, none entered the service in a more critical era of the nation's history than the gray warship which Mrs. Tobin will sponsor.

Following the launching ceremony a reception will be given the sponsor's party by shipyard officials.

New Commander at Edwards—Col. Roy W. Smith of Worcester, Mass., today became commanding officer of Camp Edwards, succeeding Col. Otis W. Porter, who has been assigned command of the Sixth Recruiting and Induction District, Hartford, Conn.

Since the first of this year Colonel Smith has been serving as Assistant District Officer of the fourth security district, Springfield, Mass. Previously he was commanding officer of the Yankee Division's 181st Infantry Regiment.

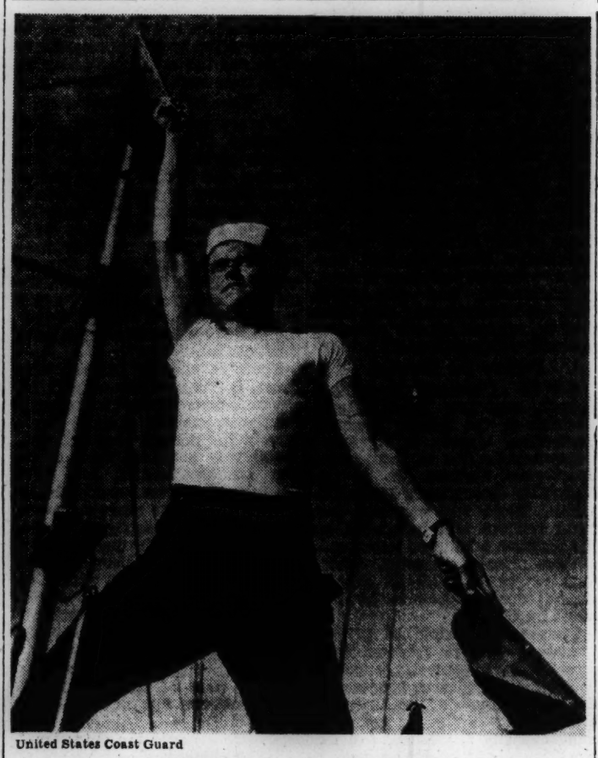
War Activities in New England

Navy Recruiting Week Ends—The mass induction at Symphony Hall tomorrow night of men recruited during the past week, designated as Navy Recruiting Week, will bring to a dramatic climax the greatest drive for Navy enlistments yet to be held in New England. Nearly 1,000 men are expected to take the Navy oath at the Symphony Hall ceremonies which will be open to the public. The exercises will begin at 8:00 p. m.

Coast Guard Spreading Out—Rapid increase of personnel and expansion of duties has necessitated additional office space being leased by the Coast Guard in Boston. Offices are being taken over on several floors of the building at 40 Broad Street and some are already occupied. Considerable space is occupied by the Coast Guard in the building at 40 Central Street and three floors are used in the Custom House. Several floors at 70 State Street are given over to Coast Guard recruiting and procurement.

Legion Post Recruiting Drive—The Crosscup-Pishon Post, American Legion, will open tonight its drive to recruit a unit of 125 young men to enter training as Naval aviation cadets. The post, co-operating with the Naval Aviation Flight Selection Board, is said to be the first American Legion Post in the country to be asked to conduct a recruiting campaign.

Lieut. Frank Donahue, of the Naval Aviation Selection Board, and members of the Legion committee will be at Post headquarters in the Hotel Lenox this evening from 5 to 8 o'clock to meet candidates between the ages of 18 and 27 inclusive. The drive for recruits will continue to Sept. 11.



United States Coast Guard

Signals to Convoy at Sea

Coast Guard signalmen, such as this one aboard a Coast Guard cutter on escort duty, play a big part in the safe movement of huge convoys carrying men and supplies to United Nations battle fronts around the world.

Charles St. Jail Woman Escapee Soon Recaught

A young woman who escaped last night from Charles Street jail, where she was serving a term for contempt of court, was back in jail today after being apprehended in the South End by a former officer of the jail now in the armed services.

She is Alice Fitzpatrick of Chicopee, Mass., who served as a laundry worker in the jail. She escaped by jumping four feet from a window in the matron's kitchen to the roof of the residence of Acting Sheriff James Mellon, which she entered by prying open a bathroom window. There she changed her clothes and made her escape by the front door to the street.

Her captor this morning was Arthur Diamond, recently inducted to the Army and home on a furlough. Hearing of her escape, Mr. Diamond went to Warden Mellon and offered his services. They were immediately accepted, and the former jail officer went to the South End, which he knows well. It was only a matter of a few hours before he saw the escaped prisoner and took her into custody near the corner of Washington and Dover Streets.

San Francisco Woman Called by Unitarians

Mrs. Martha H. Fletcher of San Francisco, Calif, has been called by the Young People's Religious Union of the Unitarian Church to serve as staff director of the organization by a recent vote of its board of directors. Mrs. Fletcher will assume her duties Sept. 1, with headquarters at 25 Beacon Street, Boston.

Here's Waitress Who Spurns Tip

A waitress has been discovered here who has never heard of tips.

During the seizure of the S. A. Woods Machine Company last week, newspaper reporters and cameramen parked themselves outside the three-story South Boston plant.

As the day wore on, they split up to hunt for lunch. Several located a "diner" where workingmen from nearby factories eat with their hats on.

One of the newcomers ordered 25 cents worth of food, paid for it with a half dollar, left a nickle tip, and started to move along.

"Say, mister," called out a waitress. "You left your change."

● The wartime Bull Dog Jar Rubber is now ready. It doesn't equal our Good Luck brand—now in a class with tires—but will prove satisfactory for all processes of home canning if used promptly. If your dealer has no more Good Luck, buy Bull Dog, the best substitute obtainable. Owing to conditions under which we are operating, we regret we cannot accept direct orders this season.

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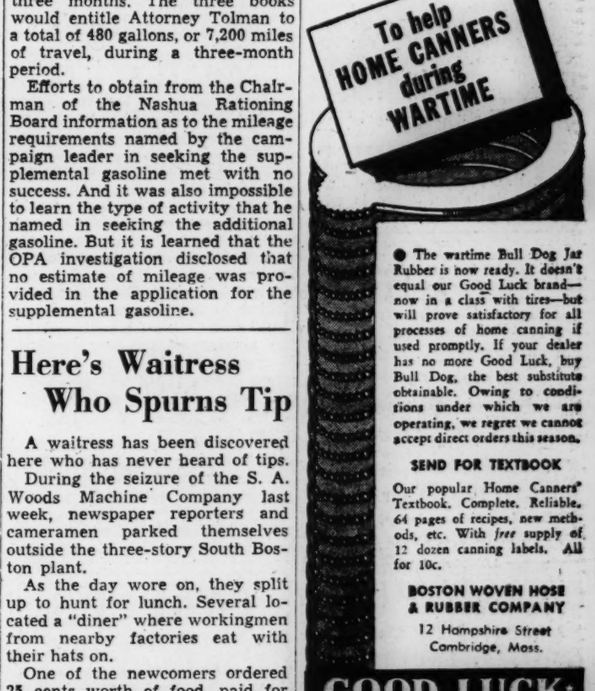

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We can't think of two better baking products than White Spray Cake Flour and Marvo. For better cakes, pies and cookies use this marvelous combination. They truly go hand in hand when it comes to better things to eat.

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For All Cooking Odors . . . Bathrooms . . . Refuse Cans . . . Closed-up Rooms and Animal Pets . . .

Large Convoy of U. S. Troops Arrives in Great Britain

Continued from Page 1

which the British have not specialized, and the warmest admiration is now being expressed for the way the Americans have carried it out, although their experience of European flying conditions is limited.

The heavy American attacks by day, combined with British attacks by night—if indeed that is the joint British-American plan of campaign—are expected to put Nazified Europe in a state of siege.

As Sir Archibald explained it in his week-end speech, "disorganization and dislocation will spread throughout German industry and transport."

Thus the German policy of conquering country after country in order to inclose Britain in a semi-circle of bomber bases on occupied territory will clearly be countered by the American-British operations.

The Nazis will be progressively ringed by United Nations' bases in Britain, North Africa, and Russia. These will serve for the continuing air attack on the Nazis, and will in due course be the airfields for the converging offensive on Germany.

Encirclement of Nazis

On this point Sir Archibald said: "More and more of Germany's war industry is becoming encircled as the siege lines of our bomber offensive extend."

And the way the tables have been turned in the West were shown in last week's raid on Dieppe. The land operations there, daring as they were, became altogether second in importance to the battling overhead. The air fight took a heavy toll of the Luftwaffe's latest fighter types and exposed the numerical limitations of the German air strength in this area.

It suggested that the United Nations are satisfactorily approaching the point where their growing air superiority may become the decisive factor in breaking the German resistance and opening up the Continent for invasion by land.

A "satisfactory" approach isn't necessarily a speedy approach and one of the outstanding lessons of the Dieppe raid is that the Army has ahead of it a formidable task which must be eased by heavier bombing than has yet been accomplished.

But it is accurate to conclude that the Germans, at this moment, could not do against Britain what the United Nations did last week against the Nazis.

Even if land operations at Dieppe did not show a big payoff, it was a valuable feat to force Nazi fighters up in strength.

Germans' Best Planes

Of 93 German aircraft confirmed shot down in the Dieppe battles 48 were Germany's most advanced fighters, Focke-Wulf 190s, and 29 were its Dornier 217s, its most formidable bombers.

Whether or not it really required a British landing to bring Nazi fighters into action is a question. Some persons think this result could have been achieved less expensively by a heavy daylight bombing attack with the same wealth of United Nations fighter protection as was used at Dieppe. But the key role of fighter cover for invasion operations was reemphasized and with it the necessity for conserving fighter strength against the time these operations can be undertaken. That is why persistent fighter sweeps have been detained substantial Luftwaffe fighter formations in the West and prevented the Germans from using them against Russia.

But now that the feasibility of landing armored forces on the strongly fortified continental coast has been established it is figured the threat of repetition may of itself relieve the RAF of the need for regular routine sweeps that have cost more than 500 fighters and a good many bombers since they began.

Over 3,000 Sorties

In connection with the Dieppe action, Sir Archibald disclosed well over 3,000 sorties—single flights—were flown in the course of 24 hours in close support of military and naval forces, and the results obtained are held to justify the view that far more ambitious land and sea effort could have been covered without an unbearable increase of air effort.

Declaring "the zest of the German people for war has already begun to fail," and presenting documented evidence to support this claim, his promise that "four-figure bomber raids on Germany will be less infrequent in a few months" is interpreted as conclusive inference that it would be quite wrong to regard the Dieppe assault as anything more than just what the official communiqué declared it to be—"reconnaissance in force."

The United Nations are engaged on an extremely complex task in building up in Britain armies big enough to invade the Continent and drive right through to victory. Inferentially, Sir Archibald forecasts this will occupy the coming winter and probably a good deal longer.

For, he said, "the Bomber Command is preparing the way and the time will assuredly come when armies of the United Nations will march along it to the end, war where the war will be ended—and that is Berlin. . . . When the weather breaks in Russia the Germans may bring their bombers back here . . . but you'll stand as firmly next winter as you stood two years ago. You'll not let the German Air Force distract you from the main task in the months to come. That task is to gather all the strength of the United Nations by land, sea and air and pass on to the attack."

O'Daniel Appears Named in Texas By Slim Margin

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 24 (AP)—Senator W. Lee O'Daniel appeared to be assured of renomination today—by the slimmest margin of his whirlwind political career.

Former Gov. James V. Allred, who polled only 32 per cent of the votes in the three-man race in the first Democratic primary against Senator O'Daniel's 48 per cent, made an amazing pickup in the runoff Saturday and for a time appeared to have given the 43-year-old ex-flour salesman his first political setback.

But as the late-reporting rural returns began trickling in, Senator O'Daniel picked up and with most of the estimated 900,000 votes tabulated early today, he led Mr. Allred, who resigned a Federal judgeship to make the campaign, 438,872 to 426,616.

The Texas election bureau said this margin was sufficient to assure Senator O'Daniel's renomination, which in Texas is equivalent to election.

Twice elected Governor, and elected to the Senate a year ago to fill the vacancy established by the passing of the late Senator Morris Sheppard, Senator O'Daniel never before failed to receive the necessary majority for nomination—and election—in the first primary.

Mr. Allred accused Senator O'Daniel of being an isolationist and of rank ignorance of foreign affairs.

Senator O'Daniel denied these statements.

German Army Only 40 Miles From Stalingrad

Continued from Page 1

said that German infantry and mobile divisions have crossed the Don and broken through the east bank defenses of the Russians. DNB quoted a Foreign Office spokesman as saying "the great and decisive battle for Stalingrad has now begun."

The crossing in force was made northwest of Stalingrad, the communiqué said.

The German attack in the Caucasus also was said to be making progress in hard fighting in mountainous terrain.

The midday Moscow communiqué reported a violent struggle southeast of Kletskaya where the Germans had reached the east bank of the Don. Tanks which ferried the placid river constituted the greatest threat to Stanlingrad.

The exact location of the tank crossing—established only after Russian artillery and planes had destroyed four previous pontoon bridges—was not disclosed, but the Germans have been attacking most heavily in the Don elbow, only 40 miles from Stalingrad and the Volga.

Russian forces remained on the west side of the river, despite the enemy breach and near Kletskaya itself were counterattacking to relieve pressure. Lines on the outer defenses of Stalingrad appeared to be highly mobile with both armies maneuvering swiftly for position.

By a Staff Artist

Battlelines in Russia

Black arrows indicate main points of German pressure toward Stalingrad, the Caucasus, and Black Sea ports.

Germans Push Ahead Toward Grozny Oil

In the Caucasian foothills the picture darkened today, the Russians reporting that the Red Army had withdrawn to a new position southeast of Pyatigorsk, only 140 miles from the Grozny oil wells.

South of Krasnodar in the Northwest Caucasus, where the Germans are attempting to bludgeon their way to the Black Sea and the Russian ports of Novorossisk, Anapa, and Tuapse, the Russians were reported holding and dealing out heavy losses.

The Berlin Radio said Berlin military quarters reported that fighting in that area was made particularly difficult by tropical heat and torrential rains.

The Germans apparently were pouring new reserves and every piece of equipment available into the fight for Stalingrad in an effort to capture one of their major 1942 objectives before the weather turns against them.

"The enemy is increasing his pressure in the center of the Don Bend, but Soviet troops are firmly holding positions captured a few days ago," the Army newspaper, Red Star, said, adding that the Germans had lost more than 1,000 men in one attempt to cross the Don.

In one sector of the Kletskaya region, a communiqué reported that "not less than half the effectives" of the Italian Celere Division had been destroyed by Russian tanks and infantry.

Farther up the Don near Kletskaya, the Russians were reported improving their positions after forcing the Germans from several populated points.

Maj. Gen. Russell L. Maxwell, Commander of the United States Army forces in the Middle East, said in Cairo after his return from Moscow, that the Russians were making good use of American war materials and that he received "a most favorable impression of the Russians' enthusiastic management."

U. S. Convoy In:

Troops and Supplies Arrive in Britain

The largest American convoy to cross the Atlantic in this war has arrived at many British ports with vast quantities of war materials and crack fighting units obviously eager to "get is over with."

The movement of such a mass of men and material was disclosed Sunday night.

A large proportion of the convoy was composed of men and materials for the United States Air Force, which already is active with Flying Fortress bombers blasting the Nazi transportation system with precision bombing.

Despite the great size of the convoy, which was unloaded at many ports, both soldiers and munitions melted rapidly into the interior of Britain, where the invasion armies are training.

During recent months, engineers under Maj. Gen. J. C. H. Lee, Chief of Supply for American forces in the European theater, have been on a 24-hours-a-day schedule preparing huge bases, solving transportation problems, and working out plans for the handling of thousands of troops. These bases are nearing completion and are able to absorb men and materials at a sharply stepped-up pace.

The Air Force is in a similar position and its striking power can be doubled and redoubled within an extremely short space of time compared to the months of preliminary preparations.

Sun-browned American soldiers—with some Navajo Indians among them—were included among the arrivals, which included every branch of the service for the new striking force being assembled under Lieut. Gen. Dwight B. Eisenhower, Commander in Chief of American forces in the European theater.

Among vessels which have been hauling troops there appeared at one British port for the first time an American-built bulk-produced "Liberty" ship,—a heartening sight to Britons, acutely aware of civilian and military privations which are attributed by their leaders to shipping losses.

Tank crews filled their machines with gasoline at the dock and drove away ready for action.

British Command:

Wilson Takes Over In Iraq and Iran

The British War Office announced today the formation of an independent Army command in Iraq and Iran under Gen. Sir Horace Maitland Wilson.

This step, which divided the Allied Middle and Near East into three separate commands, was seen as a result of Prime Minister Churchill's recent visit to Egypt, at which time he held a long conference with General Wilson.

The first result of the Prime Minister's visit was the substitution of Gen. Sir Harold Alexander for Gen. Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck as Commander of the North African Front.

The new setup gives the British an independent command facing in the direction of the serious German advances into the Russian Caucasus.

Meanwhile, heavy British bombers made a successful attack on the Axis supply base of Tobruk at dusk Sunday to bring to a climax a week end of aerial activity over the Egyptian Front in which United States Army planes again were active, a British communiqué announced.

American fliers were reported to have attacked enemy workshops in the western desert in bright moonlight Saturday night, scoring numerous hits.

Royal Air Force fighter-bombers continued attacks on Axis overland communications, and numerous dogfights developed with indecisive results, the bulletin said.

One enemy transport plane was reported destroyed by British long-range fighters northwest of Derna and at least one Axis bomber was destroyed during an attempted attack on a British airdrome.

Except for British night patrol operations no activity was reported on land.

Chinese Success:

Japanese Driven From Linchwan

Chinese forces have captured Linchwan (Fuchow) in central Kiangsi, second most important Japanese base in the Province, the Chinese High Command announced tonight.

Linchwan, on the Fu River 60 miles southeast of Nanchang, the main enemy base in the Province, has been under Chinese siege for two weeks. United States Army planes supported Chinese ground forces in the early phases of the siege.

The City was captured by the Japanese in June during their drive up the Fu River toward Fukien Province. It lies south of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway, along which the Chinese hitherto have scored their chief gains in a remarkable comeback campaign.

The Japanese withdrawal from Linchwan strengthened a widespread belief here that the invaders were pulling large forces out of East China.

An Army spokesman had estimated recently that the Japanese had some 20,000 troops in Linchwan at that time.

A Chinese communiqué on the fall of the City said it was attacked from several directions by troops which reached its walls at dawn Sunday, charged on into the City, and drove the Japanese out with more than 700 casualties by dusk.

Meanwhile Gen. Chiang Kai-shek telegraphed officers and men of the Chinese expeditionary forces in India several days ago ordering them to conduct themselves with modesty and courtesy toward Allied troops and not to become involved in the political problems of India.

The message was similar to one forwarded by President Roosevelt to United States troops instructing them to avoid becoming entangled in India's troubled political situation.

General Chiang said he had dispatched United States Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, Chief of Staff of Allied troops in China, to inspect conditions and issue orders for improvements and for intensification of training.

Raid on Darwin:

Allied Airmen Down 13 Japanese Planes

Brilliant defense by Allied fliers in Curtiss P-40 fighters sent the Japanese home from a big raid on the Darwin Airfield Sunday with little to show for their effort except the gaps left in their formations by the loss of 4 bombers and 9 Zero fighters, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

The defending airmen's feat was the more remarkable because they intercepted the raiders at 25,000 feet, knocked down more than one out of every four of the 47 enemy planes and suffered no losses themselves, although they probably were outnumbered.

The damage caused by the raiders was slight, the communiqué said, despite the 27 bombers and 20 fighter escorts used in the attack.

Allied planes scored also on the offensive with an attack on buildings in the wharf area along Buka Passage, the narrow strait between Buka and Bougainville in the Northern Solomon Islands. The communiqué said the results were unobserved.

The raid on Darwin, possibly a counterblow against Allied air forces which have been hammering the enemy-held island of Timor in recent weeks, was the first big foray since July 30 when the Japanese sent over 27 heavy bombers and 22 fighters. In that attack 7 fighters and 2 bombers were shot down at the cost of one Allied plane.

Among American defenders of Darwin were some veterans of fighting in the Philippines and Java, and their bag of 13 planes was believed to be a record for one day in this area.

The fliers carried out what General MacArthur's communiqué called a "brilliant tactical interception."

The raiders approached Darwin from the west and the P-40's attacked them first while they still were over the sea. Three enemy bombers were caught in bursts of fire. They left their formations, jettisoned their bombs, and American pilots saw them turn for home only to crash into the sea.

The remainder of the Japanese flight came on in three groups. Although peppered by American machine-gun fire, directed at Zeros as well as bombers, the formation reached the general target area and unloaded 500-pound fragmentation bombs and incendiaries which caused comparatively little damage.

Raids on England:

Three Nazi Bombers Reported Destroyed

Three German bombers were reported destroyed during the night out of small number of enemy aircraft which came in over East Anglia and spread widely over the Midlands and as far as northwest England.

The bombers caused slight damage but there were casualties, an authoritative statement said.

The night raid followed deep daylight incursions into hostile territory by both the Royal Air Force and the Germans.

Two of the RAF's Wellington bombers broke through clouds over the German naval base of Emden and the Air Ministry said hits were scored among buildings in the dock area.

A German airplane on Sunday approached the coast of Northern Ireland, where many United States troops are quartered, but RAF fliers intercepted it and said they damaged it before it was forced to turn south.

A Dublin dispatch said a German plane crashed on the south coast of neutral Eire and four crew members were interned. A half hour earlier a British plane crashed northwest of Dublin. The pilot was injured fatally.

British and German long-range guns mounted on either side of the English Channel exchanged fire across Dover Strait.

The German guns on the coast of France opened the cannonading but the British were quick to reply and the exchange stopped suddenly.

Sporadic outbreaks of firing by cross-Channel batteries usually have marked the slipping of a convoy through the Channel by one side or the other.

U-boats Claim 17:

Sinkings in Atlantic And Caribbean Areas

German submarines were credited by the High Command today with sinking 17 merchant ships totaling 107,000 tons in the Eastern and Western Atlantic and the Caribbean.

In addition, a communiqué said, Axis raiders destroyed a sailing vessel and scored torpedo hits on two other Allied vessels.

"The sinking of the latter could not be confirmed owing to enemy defense," the bulletin added.

Axis Ship Sunk:

British Submarine Strikes Another

British submarines harassing Axis supply lines have sunk one merchant vessel in the Mediterranean and probably sent another to the bottom off Norway, the Admiralty announced today.

The vessel destroyed in the Mediterranean, a communiqué said, was a medium-sized ship which had been bombed and stopped by Royal Air Force attacks. The vessel was said to have exploded and sunk immediately.

Off the Norwegian coast, a British submarine attacked an Axis convoy and scored a hit on the leading vessel, which is believed to have sunk, the announcement declared.

Meanwhile radio reports heard in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, said a Swedish merchant vessel had been torpedoed and sunk in the South Atlantic.

This report was made shortly after informed quarters announced that another submarine had been sighted off the southern Brazilian coast where at least three U-boats have been sunk in recent days.

The torpedoed ship was reported to be the Swedish vessel Hammaren, a 3,220 tonner which at the time was flying the British flag.

Five of the crew were said to have been killed in the torpedoing while the remainder of the 26 crewmen arrived at Bahia, Brazil.

Propaganda

Continued from Page 1

the present short-wave operators, most of whom already are working in close collaboration with the Office of War Information's Overseas Operations Branch and the Office of the Co-Ordinator of Inter-American Affairs Radio Division. There are seven licensees of the existing 14 international broadcasting stations—National Broadcasting Company, Columbia Broadcasting System, General Electric Company, Westinghouse Company, Crosley Corporation, World-Wide Broadcasting Company and Associated Broadcasters, Inc., the latter operating the recently installed 100,000-watt KWID, San Francisco.

They are, according to expanded plans, to be allocated certain of the new stations and specified frequencies, and they would be asked to operate the new as well as their existing stations under terms which would involve expenditure by the Government of $15,000,000 to $16,000,000 a year in operating costs and $16,000,000 to $19,000,000 in new installations.

After the war, it is proposed, the private operators would be given options to purchase the transmitters built by the Government.

There has been no disposition in the conferences thus far held to ask the private short-wave operators to bear the entire burden of international broadcasting costs, which most of them now do. Nor is it intended to dictate exactly what shall go out over the short waves. Rather, it is proposed that Government agencies like the Office of War Information and the Rockefeller Committee will continue to furnish programs of news, entertainment, and propaganda with the understanding that these may be rejected by the operators if found wanting in quality.

Partner for Duration

O W I's Overseas Operations Branch, successor to the Radio Division of the former Donovan Committee, already is supplying its own programs to the private short-wave stations. So is the Rockfeller Committee's Radio Division. These will continue, but main reliance will be placed on the program talent and experience of the private operators, whose own programs must fit certain general specifications to be laid down by OWI.

Thus the principle of private operation, with its freedom from direct program control, particularly of news broadcasts, is retained; the vast reservoir of the American broadcasting system's programming capacity is utilized, and the Government, in effect, becomes a partner for the duration only. There is no present intention that, after the war, the Government shall continue in the short-wave broadcasting field.

Japan's Defensive Offensive Faces United Nations Aims

Continued from Page 1

It always kept the basic aim in mind—to push back the whole periphery. And never once did it sacrifice, or even jeopardize, the success of this plan by what might have proved overexploitation of any single success.

Strategy was daring where risks were essential to the plan, but never foolhardy.

Basically, it was a conservative, orthodox plan executed with initiative and determination. There was never any deviation from the plan.

A a result of the successful execution of the plan Japan proper is today safe from anything except such bombing raids as Brig. Gen. James Doolittle executed—spectacular and glorious, but not a means in itself of winning the war. The only theoretical military entry to Japan itself which remains is Siberia, but Siberia is a front which will be opened under present circumstances only if and when Japan itself chooses to open it.

Russia is too heavily engaged in Europe, fighting too desperately against the Germans, to dare open that Siberian entry to Japan's home arsenals while the German tide is advancing. German arms are protecting Japan's Siberian front, leaving Japan free to choose its own time for an attack on Vladivostok and the Maritime Provinces.

Doubt on Siberian Front

And, incidentally, there is no certainty that Japan will choose to open the Siberian front. At the present moment it would be a risky move for the Japs. While it would possibly, in fact probably, succeed, there would be heavy bombing raids on the industrial heart of Japan in the first phase which means a high price to pay for conquests in Siberia which Japan desires but which it could get far more cheaply if Russia should collapse under the German threat.

Of course it would help the Germans if Japan launched the Siberian offensive now. And it may happen at any moment. But Japan's past behavior has indicated that its military moves are dictated solely by its own interests and never by concern for its Axis ally. Meanwhile Russia's extremity on its European front gives Japan the same security from Allied attack from Siberia as Japanese conquest gives it from attack from other directions. On every front the first phase of the Far Eastern war ended with a wide buffer area between Japan proper and Allied counteroffensive power.

With the buffer area secured what would Japan do next? Enough has already happened in this second phase of Japan's war to give us some revealing clues both to its plans and to the reasons which lie behind those plans.

Tokyo Far From Satisfied

Japan's territorial ambitions are far from being satisfied at this stage of the war.

Japan wants all of China, all of Siberia at least to the Lake Baikal area, all of the Pacific Islands including the Hawaiians, the Aleutian chain and probably Alaska and India.

It undoubtedly considers Australia and New Zealand desirable, but of secondary importance, due to their relative poverty in raw material resources.

But more important to Japan than conquering these outer regions at this time is securing the bastion of its own power and tightening its grip on the buffer areas already acquired.

The caution and orthodoxy of Japan's operations to date justify the assumption that it will not strike for these outer areas until circumstances are more favorable than at present.

It, too, must take all possibilities into account.

And one of those possibilities which the strategists in Tokyo must constantly bear in mind is a defeat of Germany which would release the full might of Anglo-American power for operations in the Pacific.

To put it differently, it does Japan little good to conquer the outer area now if it is not going to be able to hold what it already has in the event of a major counterattack. Therefore, Japan's primary concern today is probably to assure so far as possible its ability to defend the area now under its arms from such a counterattack.

Time for Consolidation

We are justified in assuming, therefore, that for Japan the aim of the present phase of the Far Eastern and Pacific war is one of consolidation of positions already won. Its minimum hope is to be able to emerge from this war, whatever happens in other theaters, with an unshakable grip on what it already has. Even if Germany falls, Japan hopes to be able to stand where it is today and defy the United Nations to drive it from this position.

There is another reason why Japan is not likely to embark on any ambitious forward movements for the acquisition of more territory in the present phase of war. Japan won the first phase of its war on accumulated fat. The swiftness of success has a tendency to blind us to the narrow margin by which those early Japanese victories were won. The margins were narrow in terms of manpower, in terms of time, and in terms of available reserves. And much, probably most, of the accumulated fat was consumed in the early phase of conquest.

When it was over, Japan was in extreme need of time to convert new conquests into new fat with which either:

1. To conquer the outer territorial objectives, or
2. To defend existing conquests if the war goes against its Axis partner in Europe.

Japan therefore entered a second war phase which for it had a basically defensive aim.

An Aggressive Defense

But this does not mean that Japan will fight defensively on the present front. The basic aim is consolidation and defense. But the means are certain to contain many elements of offensive strategy and constant offensive tactics. It is now, and will continue to be, an aggressive defense which will attempt to deny the initiative to our arms, to inflict as much damage as possible on our forces, and deny to us essential supply lines and, most important of all, re-entries to the present Japanese area of control.

Every move which Japan has made since the fall of the Philippines conforms with this analysis. There have been powerful offensive thrusts. But they were not moves for major territorial conquest. They were moves to outflank our supply lines and our re-entries.

To appreciate the situation fully it should be realized that what Japan has conquered so far was actually a sort of no man's land area between the centers of effective Allied control and effective Japanese control. The war did not enter a military phase until Dec. 7 of last year, but it had been going on for a long time before that in the nonmilitary sense.

Both sides were moving up troops, building fortifications, securing strong points. The area of present Japanese conquest was the area in which the United Nations had not been able to establish any real superiority of force. It was the marginal area. On every front Japan is now up against our strong positions. What it is trying to do is to cut our supply lines to those positions and capture the re-entries to the marginal area.

Three Lines of Re-entry

There is one major supply line which is vulnerable and there are three lines of re-entry. The major supply line is, of course, that across the South Pacific to New Zealand, New Caledonia, and Australia. The lines of re-entry are northward from Australia, westward from Hawaii and Midway and southwestward from the Aleutians. These are what Japan has been attacking since the surrender of the Philippines. And they are the only things it has been attacking since the second phase of the war began.

In the Coral Sea we succeeded in halting a combination move to threaten the supply line to Australia and also to the northern tip of our Australia re-entry which rests at Port Moresby and Port Darwin. The more cautious subsequent development of island steppingstones down through the Solomon Islands was an effort to find a substitute for the frontal assault which failed in the Coral Sea. And our own counterattack in the Solomons was evidence of the danger of this continued Japanese pressure which if successful might have flanked and forced the abandonment of the northeastern corner of Australia.

The Midway Battle was the result of a powerful enemy move against the Hawaii-Midway line of re-entry. Had this Japanese move succeeded and Midway fallen, Hawaii would have been the next step. Its fall would have wiped out our central Pacific line of re-entry. The Aleutians move was an equally obvious attempt to deny us our northern re-entry to the area of Japanese strength and also an attempt to flank our northern air approaches to Siberia which would become of major importance at any moment that Siberia became involved in the war.

Powerful in Assets

What the enemy attempted in these moves is evidence enough of the fact that he will not fight his consolidation phases of the war mildly or weakly. And his assets are powerful. With no problems of co-ordination between allies to consider, with troops seasoned by years of warfare and with unity of command he has advantages to counteract Allied superiority in resources and in power to replenish equipment. Perhaps his greatest asset is the effective co-ordination of land, sea, and air forces which he had evolved through long experience while we are just beginning to solve this problem.

The basic requirement in island warfare is expert co-ordination between land and sea forces and such co-ordination is attainable only with unified command. The enemy has it. When he desires to attack Port Moresby his naval and land forces act as one unit. But General MacArthur cannot plan or execute an offensive without the co-operation of Admiral Ghormley in New Zealand, who is not under General MacArthur's command, but under that of Admiral Nimitz at Pearl Harbor. Our co-ordination must be worked out between separate commands over impersonal communications systems. That is where the enemy has a real advantage.

For all of these reasons we can consider that we are now in what is a defensive phase of the war for the enemy, but a phase in which he will fight offensively, vigorously and powerfully.

Our respective position, problems and assets will be considered in the next installment of this series.

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Britain Told to Plan Now for Peace

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 24—Mr. Walter Nash's proposal for the immediate formation by the United Nations of a world reconstruction and development council is seen by forward-looking sections of British opinion as a powerful new argument with which to bring heavier pressure than ever on the British Government to give fuller consideration now to postwar planning.

The New Zealand Minister to the United States, who is an influential member of the Pacific War Council, disclosed upon his return to Washington Saturday that the proposal already has been widely discussed on both sides of the Atlantic.

In Britain, Mr. Nash is regarded as one of the most effective advocates who have yet lined up wholeheartedly and without quibble with the "Plan Now-ers."

For it is recognized that he is exceptionally equipped for an objective view of the United Nation setup and also for speaking out on a subject.

Able to Speak Frankly

As a New Zealander born in Kidderminster in the heart of England and spending his early working years in British industry he is sufficiently of the "Mother Country" to be able to be frank with the British with the least risk of offending them and the most chance of being heeded.

New Zealanders of all the Dominion peoples are widely regarded here as the most closely akin and sympathetic to the United Kingdom.

And through his post in Washington as New Zealand member of the Pacific War Council Mr. Nash has gained an American outlook, too, and can compare both sides of the Atlantic.

In Britain today it is seen that there is no cause to be unduly disturbed by the Nash verdict on Britain for it is generally very favorable.

Chief Points of Criticism

Few Britons will quarrel with his vision of the future with Briton's place in the world growing, perhaps not in area, but "by the natural genius of its people and leaders who have made and will make great contributions to world progress."

But equally it is being pointed out here today Britain would be foolish not to heed the criticism that well-wisher Nash makes at the same time as he praises Britain's great wartime achievements and its unquestioned role in the vanguard of future advance.

The chief of these criticisms are:

1. "Britain's failure to give full weight to postwar reconstruction and development"—a question, Mr. Nash adds, "which is the major aim of a large and influential section of the American public.

2. A criticism that immediately concerns the war effort; but also has a bearing on the future. It is that there is still in Britain an excessive reluctance to interfere with "existing channels of production and trade and with existing customs and traditions."

This charge of Mr. Nash looks more serious in light of his additional contention that Britain at the moment is paying a very heavy price for this policy of "maintaining existing channels" and may later have to pay a higher and more dangerous price if it is not altered.

Maintenance of 'Channels'

Being more specific, Mr. Nash said before leaving Britain on his return to the United States that, for instance, in Britain's distributive trades, in insurance, and in some processing, the price demanded is "maintenance of existing channels," and in some cases where it is imperative to create new channels payments are to be made to compensate those who were in the old channels to ensure that they are ready and available to go back to the old channels when the conflict is over.

Mr. Nash added: "Unless we forget old channels and use the best channels, old or new, it may be many long years" before we have the opportunity of going back to old channels.

Not a One-Man Show

With this qualification, which is a vital one, Mr. Nash paid high tribute to Britain's present administrators, some of whom he found "as far-sighted and able as any administrators in any country."

Thereby Mr. Nash sought to dispel any idea that British administration was a Churchillian one-man show.

But the feeling persists in Britain that the British Government is still failing to give a positive enough lead in mapping the future.

For instance, the Times of London, which used to be the organ of traditionalism, but which now leads progressive conservative thought of this country, says in an editorial welcoming the Nash criticisms, "There has been so far little sign of any official response to match the public interest." [in reconstruction.]

Common to All Dominions

The Times renews its tribute to the bold foresight of American leaders in defining postwar aims and adds: "Mr. Nash certainly reflects a view common to all the Dominions in desiring to associate the whole British Commonwealth fully and warmly with plans inspired by the British as much as by American ideals and traditions."

In the columns of this newspaper the difficulties British Cabinet members face in that constitutionally they have to speak for the Cabinet as a whole which acts as a brake on them individually have frequently been pointed out. In matters affecting international affairs, too, they have at the moment in the midst of exiled governments so many nations whose interests are highly complex and often conflicting.

Obstructions on Road

An observer here who sincerely believes a new Britain will emerge after the war because he sees the desire for a changed and better arrangement of human affairs which has lately become so deep-rooted in this people, is perhaps inclined to overemphasize the progressive trends and understress the reactionarism which still remains.

Mr. Nash is seen to have rendered valuable service in calling attention to long and often obstructed road Britain has had to travel.

His judgment is a signal for yet another drive against those in authority who say "it can't be done in wartime" when presented with ideas for more efficient and fairer methods in such diverse matters as Army promotion, Government contracting, elimination of red tape, and conduct of business.

It is a signal, too, for a new quest for a reversal of recent statement by the Lord Chancellor, Sir John Simon, to the effect that it is "altogether premature" to establish now an interallied commission to submit precise proposals for peacetime.

Help for Common Man

The ranks of the "Plan Now-ers" are daily growing. Mr. Walter Elliot, who served under Neville Chamberlain in several different Ministries, today publishes in the Times ideas on world-wide planning of consumption of goods so as to overcome the old state of civilization which Mr. Milo Perkins, Executive Director of the United States Board of Economic Warfare, has described as commodity-rich and consumption-poor.

The key of the Elliot idea is that the postwar flood of production can only be wisely and adequately distributed by enabling the common man everywhere to consume. He looks to the development of a lend-lease system of economics to replace the outworn idea of book debts as an investment.

Points to Remember

The Nash statement has been widely recognized here as an objective and constructive judgment. At the same time, it is remembered that he represents the Socialist Government in his own country. And New Zealanders now in Britain, of whom I have met many, are divided on the merits of their own Government.

Finally it is well to remember that what appears reactionarism in Britain isn't always selfish reactionarism. One is reminded of this by an American colleague now in London, one of whose chief wonders is the lack of animosity here toward labor.

The explanation of this is probably the gradual manner in which employers and labor have worked through their animosities and reached the level of common ground which is in itself a curb on conclusive or spectacular change.

Nash Cautions Allies On Overconfidence

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 24

Walter Nash, New Zealand's Minister to the United States, said the United Nations "could lose this war if everybody thought we are bound to win it."

Back from a three-week visit to England where he attended meetings of the British War Cabinet, Mr. Nash told a press conference Aug. 22 that the people of Great Britain "gradually are coming around to the view" that they must abandon the "we are bound to win philosophy."

He commended evidences of more wholehearted co-operation among the United Nations, adding:

"I should say co-operation is better today than ever, but it ought to go to the maximum. There ought to be nothing one ally should withhold from the other about its strategy."

Germany Awards 10,000,000 Francs For Dieppe Damage

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—An intimation of the extent of damage suffered at Dieppe as a result of the large-scale British Commando raid Aug. 19 was seen in a German radio announcement that 10,000,000 francs had been turned over to the Prefect of the Dieppe region to pay for damages and "civilian injuries."

Stating that the German military administrator, Gen. Otto von Stuelpnagel, had made the award, the German Radio said this was done as a reward to the French population of the region for their "remarkable discipline and calmness" shown during the fighting.

Two Missing Fliers Reach Port Moresby

SYDNEY, Australia, Aug. 24 (AP)—A war correspondent of the Sydney Morning Herald reported today that Sergeant George T. Richman of Hopewell, Va., and Sergeant Paul Ramsey of Vincennes, Ind., had arrived at Port Moresby, New Guinea, after being missing with other members of a bomber crew and Vern Haugland, Associated Press war correspondent, since Aug. 7.

Sergeant Richman was the gunner-engineer of the bomber and Sergeant Ramsey was the bombardier. They expressed the belief that Mr. Haugland and the others were safe, saying they saw them landing in the jungle after baling out of the bomber, which ran out of fuel in a storm.

Famed Locomotive Heads for Scrap Pile

BALTIMORE (AP)—The Director General, famous Baltimore & Ohio locomotive which headed the railroad's exhibit at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893, is increasing the nation's scrap metal pile by 100 tons.

Roy B. White, B. & O. President, has authorized the dismantling of the locomotive, which was put in the company's historical collection in 1924.

The Director General was one of the first "Vauclain compounds," built by the Baldwin Locomotive Company for the B. & O. in 1893. After the World's Fair, it was put on a high-speed passenger run between Washington and New York, where at times it hit an average speed of 92.5 miles an hour.

Planning Gilbert Islands' Raids

United States Marine Corps from Harris & Ewing

President's Eldest Son Shares in Command

During the last phases of training before the Gilbert Islands mission Maj. James Roosevelt (right) and First Lieut. M. C. Plumley (center) pore over maps with Lieut. Col. Evans F. Carlson, commanding officer of the battalion. Major Roosevelt was second in command to Colonel Carlson in the Aug. 17 raid by special Marine assault troops on the Japanese Makin Island. Lieutenant Plumley of Nashville, Mich., has been promoted to Captain since this picture was made.

Rumania's Faith in Nazis Weakens

By Derek Patmore
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Aug. 24—Mounting loss of faith in Nazi military strength among the Rumanian people is pushing the pro-Nazi government of Premier Marshal Ion Antonescu into the middle of a major political crisis, according to information which has just reached here from Bucharest.

Rumanians are becoming progressively tired of the war in Russia, these sources indicate. Although they recognize that Hitler's armies are making progress in Russia—particularly in the Caucasus—they know only too well the high cost in men. They know this because a good percentage of the casualties are Rumanians. Rumanian casualties are reported to be twice those made public by the government.

Thus Germany's military achievements are written for Rumanians in terms of lengthening casualty lists. And as these lists grow daily longer, faith in Germany's military prowess grows steadily shorter.

This process has gone on for some time, but lately it has shown definite signs of reaching a climax.

Attempt at Coalition

Marshal Antonescu, realizing the general discontent now reigning in Rumania, has recently approached such opposition leaders as Dr. Juliu Maniu, leader of the suppressed Peasant or peoples' party, and Dinu and George Bratianu, brothers who head the Rumanian liberals, and has asked them to join the present government. All have refused, declaring they are convinced of the folly of present Rumanian foreign policy, and that the Allies are likely to win the war.

This is significant for two reasons. First, the Bratianu brothers and Dr. Maniu together represent a decisive portion of the people of Rumania and their ranks are reported to be gaining popularity as the war with Russia continues.

Second, Premier Antonescu's request indicates a reversal of government policy, which under pro-German streamlining has hitherto attempted to suppress any political activity other than the single National Renaissance party of the state.

Premier Antonesco in his attempts to win over the opposition is even reported to have offered the Vice-Presidency to the slightly pro-Nazi George Bratianu, who refused to accept the post unless all former Liberal leaders were included in the Antonescu Cabinet.

Deadlock in Negotiations

At present there is a deadlock in negotiations between Premier Antonesco and opposition leaders because everyone in Rumania realizes that Premier Antonesco is now so committed to his pro-German policy that he cannot withdraw, and his nephew, Michael Antonesco, is known to be a tool of the Germans.

However, according to the latest reports from Rumania, the internal situation is so bad that the present political situation cannot continue indefinitely.

The Germans, realizing the dangerous situation arising inside Rumania, are again threatening Premier Antonesco with an Iron Guard government, and recently German Minister von Killinger has been reminding Premier Antonesco that the former Iron Guard leader, Horia Sima, is still available in Berlin.

Betrayal in 1940 Recalled

Placed in this delemma Premier Antonesco is making frantic efforts to form some kind of national government, but opposition leaders who remember how Premier Antonesco betrayed them in September, 1940, aren't inclined to help him in his present difficulties.

In September, 1940, when King Carol abdicated due to pressure from both the Maniu and Bratianu groups, as well as from Antonesco, the latter gave a pledge to form a national government. Instead when he came to power he turned Rumania into an Iron Guard state.

Opposition leaders in Rumania are noy playing a waiting game, although Dr. Juliu Maniu recently declared that the time is coming for action.

"Allied Victory" Forecast

Both Dr. Maniu and Dinu Bratianu openly declare their confidence in an Allied victory, but so great is their popularity in their country that the Germans don't dare arrest them, although they know that both these opposition leaders are only waiting for the day when they can declare that Rumania is again pro-Allied.

This conflict of opinions inside Rumania makes the present political situation extremely confused, but the growing unrest of the peasantry, who form 80 per cent of the population and who are already weary of the war with Russia, may one day cause an open revolt against their Axis oppressors and the stubborn pro-German policy of Premier Antonesco.

There are signs also that Rumanian Army chiefs are beginning to weary of the ceaseless butchery of Rumanian soldiers on the Southern Russian front.

Army Leaders Critical

The fact that the former Chief of Staff, General Jacobici, was recently stripped of all his positions and honors for daring to criticize the Germans for not giving Rumania its promised armaments is indicative of the feeling among many of the Army leaders.

Indeed one traveler from Bucharest told me that the Rumanian Army is only waiting for the moment when the Allies march into the Balkans to join up with the Allies and fight against the Axis.

Another indication of the feeling among the population is the fact that although there was much rejoicing when Sevastopol fell, this feeling was turned to dismay throughout the country when the population heard the news of British reverses in Libya.

However, it would be premature to believe an open revolt will break out in Rumania as yet.

Maniu Dares to Speak

Through Michael Antonesco, the Premier's brother, the Germans control all key posts in Rumania, Gestapo agents are everywhere, and ayone who attempts sabotage or dares criticize the government is immediately sent to a concentration camp.

Still, the bulk of the population look toward Dr. Maniu as a great patriotic leader, and the fact that he has been allowed to criticize Premier Antonescu's Russian policy and is so openly pro-Allied in his sentiments shows his strength and courage.

Rumanian peasant revolts at the beginning of this century show that when Rumanians are really roused they can be as violent and brave as any other patriots, and already their patience is wearing out.

Hedy Lamarr Added To Bond Sales Plan

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Aug. 24 (AP)—Hedy Lamarr and Walter Abel have been added to the list of motion picture luminaries who will participate in next month's "Stars Over America" war bond rallies.

They will take part in premiere ceremonies on the Treasury Building steps in Washington Aug. 30 and will make a five-day tour beginning at Philadelphia Sept. 1.

Other stars who will join in the Washington premiere are Edward Arnold, James Cagney, Greer Garson, Charles Laughton, Ann Rutherford, and Virginia Gilmore.

Japan Makes Ready for India, Trains Propaganda Troops

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—Japan is training natives taken in Burma and Malaya as "propaganda troops" for use in the Battle for India, according to Sirdar J. J. Singh, President of the India League of America.

Mr. Singh, a New York importer and former member of the All India Congress Party, told a press conference that the Indians and Burmese would be sent out with the message that "we are allowed to bear arms and be free men by the Japanese, something the British never let us do."

He estimated the strength of the native troops at 50,000, two-thirds of them Burmese.

"Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian leaders, were forced into their demands for review of Indian independence by the people of India," Mr. Singh said. "They would have lost leadership of the Indian masses if they had not asked some concessions now. Japanese propaganda had been so successful that the Indian man-in-the-street was ready to consider a change in rulers. Gandhi and Nehru are the only leaders who can save India for the United Nations, but they can't do it in jail."

Mr. Singh said the fall of Singapore made a deep impression on the Indian people. They began to wonder whether Britain was capable of protecting them, after keeping them disarmed for several generations. The failure of Sir Stafford Cripps' discussion induced a widespread "so what?" attitude among the people, and they were prey to the "Asia for the Asiatics" propaganda disseminated by the Japanese.

Reynolds Rebuked

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Rt. Rev. William T. Manning, Episcopal Bishop of New York, yesterday criticized Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, for asserting that the United States should ask Great Britain to give immediate independence to India.

"What shall be said of a man in our Senate who seeks to inject ill will and bitterness between us and our allies in this time of crisis?" The Bishop said during a sermon in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Senator Reynolds said in his Senate speech that he based his suggestion on the third point of the Atlantic Charter that the signatory nations "respect the right of all people to choose the form of government under which they will live."

20 Students Arrested In Bombay Disturbance

BOMBAY (AP)—Twenty students were arrested in Bombay Aug. 23 when groups tried to march in a procession.

At Nagpur, 350 arrests have been made to date in connection with recent disturbances. The District Superintendent of Police at Nagpur declared that events of the past week showed that destruction of Government property had been organized along the lines of a prearranged plan.

Towns Trade War Relics For Pledge of New Ones

WASHINGTON (AP)—Cannon and cannon balls placed on courthouse lawns as memorials of bygone wars may be swapped for mementoes of the current war.

The War Department, reporting that many cities and towns had turned in old cannon, guns, tanks, etc., gave assurance that "after the war is won" a memorial from it will be made available to replace the donated material.

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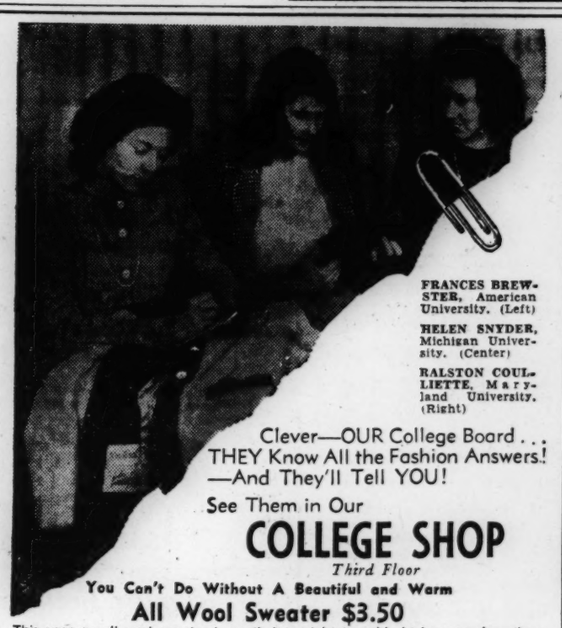

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HELEN SNYDER, Michigan University. (Center)
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Australia Keeps Steady Alert Against Japanese Air Attack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—War developments have made it necessary for Japan to attempt to destroy Australia's air power if it is to carry out its program of conquest in the Pacific. That is why Australia sees the possibility of having to cope with an attempt at invasion at any moment.

Military chiefs declared "aircraft carriers, convoyed by other warships, could reach Australia perhaps six weeks before the invader's army," and that "this would enable the battle for command of the air to be fought before the attacker was embarrassed by a fleet of transports," while at the same time the attacking warships clamped down a blockade.

Japan's first need, according to this view, was an advanced base where airfields could be established. Even if this were established in a nonvital area it would help Japan, for it would serve as a distraction to the defense and would give alternative lines of attack if a more direct approach to the main goal failed.

The main goal, in terms of geography, was set down as the narrow coastal strip between Newcastle and Port Kembla, New South Wales. It was thought that the desire to conquer territory and not the doctrine of attacking the enemy's main forces, would mold the Japanese strategy.

Protected by High Cliffs

In this attempt at conquest there has never been any doubt that a landing might succeed. Much of the most important regions of the Australian coastline is protected by high cliffs, but even in this territory there are anchorages against which the invader could move. With modern landing equipment he could probably drive ashore. But the cost would undoubtedly be high.

It was realized by Australians themselves long before World War II that the center of gravity of their defense system was too far to the southeast. Hence the progressive plans revealed to extend the defense industrial setup to other States. This diminished the demands on the far-reaching Australian transportation system.

Defensively, Australians are not so interested in their unguarded north as might be expected for the reason that since the Japanese have moved so close, the once-feared foothold on the northern shores has ceased to have its old meaning. In the past, invasion of the north was thought to be the likely step in preparation for a blow further south. Today it is recognized that the Pacific islands flanking the eastern coastline are more important than a region where the only defended port used to be Darwin.

Change Due to Air War

Even a base north of Newcastle used to be thought too isolated for effective operation. Air war has modified ideas since those days, but at the time this conception was held planes were already winging along at 300 miles an hour. The rise of the bomber has brought new value to the Queensland coast, which used to be thought a source of weakness, however, and made it a potential base from which to inflict deadly blows on a southward-moving foe.

This means that the Japanese would have to strike first at this coast or meet its threat to their flank as they drove further south. It is held probable that they would prefer to eliminate the threat to the flank first.

Years ago it was held that an invading force would be limited by available tonnage to a maximum of 60,000 men. That was when invaders would have had to come from distant Formosa, and when south China was still free of Japanese.

Today, with the Nipponese established nearer a larger force could be moved. But the key to the whole situation is still regarded as tonnage, and the hope of Australians continues to be that any attack would be beaten off with such heavy losses of ships that it would permanently impair Japan's war-making capacity, especially since the Coral Sea and Midway battles.

In this possible repulse of a Japanese thrust may well be something of far greater import than the mere checking of the Japanese before what Prime Minister Curtin has called the last bastion betwixt Japan and the west coast of the United States. And that is the further impoverishment of Japan's means of making war by sea and of holding what it already has taken.

Car Loader Cuts Damage On War Goods

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A freight-car loader that is called a new "weapon of war" was introduced here recently to Army and Navy officers and Chicago shippers, at a special session of the Industrial Traffic Council of the Association of Commerce.

The new loader enlarges the capacity of railroad box cars, enabling them to carry larger shipments of military supplies and essential civilian goods, and practically does away with damage to shipments from shifting or crowding in transit. If used extensively it would save millions of man-hours of labor, it is claimed.

The device is a built-in system of crossbeams that can be adjusted easily to fit any type of shipment, be it shells, bombs, jeep or airplane parts, farm implements, stoves, canned food, bakery goods, or butter. At present, railroads brace shipments in box cars by nailing two-by-fours across the cars. The boards have to be ripped out and renailed to suit each kind of freight, and after hundreds of nailings the sides and floors of the cars have to be replaced or reconditioned, traffic officials explain. Loads shift under such temporary bracing, freight is damaged, and railroads lose millions of dollars annually in loss and damage claims.

Test Proves Efficiency

Some Army arsenals and three-major railroads have tested the new loading equipment. In 200 shipments made not a single instance of damage occurred, according to the Evans Products Company, of Detroit, maker of the device.

"The utility loader is as much a new weapon of war as is the ultra-modern long-distance bomber or streamlined tank," E. S. Evans, Jr., of the Evans Company states. "War products damaged in transit are the same as unproduced goods — even more than that, for it means such products have wasted that much labor effort in our plants; it means such products must be reproduced for replacement; it means the shipping space used in their transportation was wasted. All this impedes the war effort. Such impediments are as dangerous to the war-production program as actual enemy sabotage within our plants."

While the new freight loader has proved itself wherever used, its installation universally would constitute a great expense to the railroads, traffic authorities say. They admit, however, the loader would pay for itself in time by eliminating damage to freight in transit through load shifting. At present, it is claimed, the railroads lose some $21,000,000 a year in loss and damage claims.

Extensive Undertaking

However, the railroads have approximately a million box cars, it is noted, so it would be a long process to equip all cars with the new loading device.

Its potential value to railroads and shippers will be increased, it is pointed out, when the Office of Defense Transportation in Washington goes through with an impending order that freight cars be loaded to maximum weight or cubical capacity. With present methods of loading, some shipments—bakery goods and stoves, for instance—can't be loaded to the full capacity of cars. Bakery goods packed in cardboard boxes crush if stacked in piles more than four feet high. The new device would give them another floor, four feet up, and the top tiers would ride as a separate load. The same thing is true of stove shipments, it is explained.

Ordnance plants have found that by using the loader they can load a box car to capacity with shells and bombs.

Waterloo Span Opens

Associated Press

Start Made Without Ceremony

Headed by a bus, the first line of traffic moves across the new water thoroughfare. When finished, the bridge will accommodate six lines of traffic. The work was begun in 1938 and is estimated to cost £1,250,000.

Increased Agriculture Found Pressing Need of Alaskans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska—In the midst of war, Alaskans are planning for the postwar development of the Territory. No one could claim that it is as lively a topic as the immediate one of "licking the Japs" but it is a background in all the war effort. And this planning shapes itself into the development of agriculture, of raising livestock, beef cattle, dairy herds, and wheat for flour.

Basically, in the opinion of B. Frank Heitzleman, Superintendent of National Forests in Alaska, there must be agriculture to hold and make permanent the enormous gains Alaska has made under the defense program, and to feed the increased population.

War conditions have greatly emphasized Alaska's need for farm production. Present shortages in fresh meats are teaching a lesson as is the entire dependence upon the States for practically all food supplies in this time of transportation crisis. Matanuska, a shining example of what can be done in Alaska, could find a market for many times its present production if it were only developed further.

Farming Increase Unlikely

At the time there is not the remotest possibility of increasing farm operation in the Territory. Transportation is lacking for even business concerns let alone bringing in farm equipment and livestock. But the research that ought to precede successful agriculture should begin right now in order for conditions to be right at the beginning of peace.

There should be a complete inventory, Mr. Heitzleman contends, and land classification, in the localities fit for agriculture chiefly in the interior from Anchorage to Fairbanks and down the Kenai peninsula in order that the mistakes and failures that were made in the pioneer West shall not be repeated. Conditions for farming in the north, right fertilizers, seed, prevention of soil erosion should all be determined in a preliminary study. Russia made such a study in Siberia 10 years ago and is now seeing results.

Fresh Food Needed

Even the most enthusiastic do not count upon anything but an agriculture supplementary to industrial development by the Territory is capable, according to Mr. Heitzleman, of at least becoming self-sustaining. It must provide fresh milk for its people if it is to maintain its new population. Fresh meat and dairy products which now depend upon refrigeration in transport can be provided in the Territory. Even if projected highways are built in, there will still be the need of these fresh foods.

Already there are modern and successful dairies, in Palmer from which Anchorage is supplied with Matanuska products, in Fairbanks, and in Juneau and other southeastern cities. Grasses and grains grow almost prodigiously in the long days of sunshine; the difficulty has been the expense of feeding stock as much as six months of the year.

The solution is to provide ensilage for winter feeding. Already successful trials have been made of storing feed in pit silos. These are wide, deep trenches filled with feed which, in the process of fermentation, is kept from freezing. Enormous summer crops would provide abundant feed for range cattle during the winter. Even on the Aleutian Islands grass grows waist-high in the summer months and already there are two large sheep-growing outfits there.

Even before the present military development, during the year of 1939, Alaska with its smaller population imported approximately $5,000,000 of food stuffs, much of which, it is asserted, is of the find that could be produced in Alaska.

Aroff Case 'Brings Home' Navy's Ideals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The public in California has recently been brought up to date on the fact that the United States Navy will not tolerate tampering either with its regulations or ideals, and that even when occupied with the problems of world naval war it will still fight on the home front to preserve its tradition of honor.

A general court martial on Yerba Buena Island in San Francisco Bay dealt exhaustively and openly with charges that Lieut. Commander Maurice N. Aroff, former assistant to the director of Naval Reserve, Twelfth Naval District, billeted in the office of Naval Officer Procurement here, had granted commissions or preferment to men who had been able to repay him in some way.

The severity of charges lodged against Commander Aroff indicated the Navy's serious intent to uphold its traditions, and the sharp conclusion of the trial without Commander Aroff having been notified of a finding of innocence served notice that naval honor must be respected.

The Formal Charges

Charges placed against the former procurement officer, through whose hands passed several thousand applications for naval commissions, were headed:

1. Scandalous conduct, tending to the destruction of good morals.
2. Conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline.
3. Violation of a lawful regulation issued by the Secretary of the Navy.
4. Falsehood.

Specifications in charge No. 1 were that Commander Aroff knowingly presented to the Director of Naval Reserve applications which contained false addresses of two Los Angeles men. Twelfth Naval District with headquarters here would not normally receive applications from men residing outside the district. The pair, Irving Cummings, Jr., and Ernest J. Friedman, had been turned down by the naval office in Los Angeles because they were due to be drafted, the court martial disclosed.

Specifications in charge No. 2 were that Commander Aroff had "wilfully, knowingly, wrongfully, and corruptly" asked, accepted, received, and taken from Tony Martin, former film actor, now chief specialist, Naval Reserve, a Studebaker President sedan, valued at about $950, "as and for a fee, compensation, and reward to him . . . for facilitating the enlistment of the said Martin as chief specialist in the United States Naval Reserve."

Charge No. 3 included specifications that Commander Aroff had accepted the Martin car from a naval man receiving less pay than himself, and valuable cuff links from Ensign Lawrence Stromberg and Ensign Cummings, also men receiving less pay than himself.

Charge No. 4 contained the specification that Commander Aroff had falsely informed naval intelligence officers he had bought the Martin car instead of receiving it as a gift, as charged.

Guilt by Inference

Conclusion of the court martial without a finding of innocence for Commander Aroff indicates, according to naval custom, his guilt on all four counts. Meanwhile the officer is held under restraint and in custody while awaiting decision of the reviewing authority, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox.

Some question has been raised here about the status of Tony Martin, who first told a story under oath at the court martial, that he had given his automobile to Commander Aroff and that he with the officer had arranged a story about a sale of the car. Two days later Mr. Martin again took the stand under oath and testified he remembered in the middle of the night a conversation with Commander Aroff in which the latter discussed buying the car. Mr. Martin had previously told about finding a $375 war bond in his desk from Commander Aroff which he sent back. During the trial testimony showed that Commander Aroff had spent $200 in telephone calls to Mr. Martin about his pending commission, most of them made around the time Mr. Martin was due to be drafted by the Army.

Negroes Trained in Skills At St. Louis Plane Factory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Curtiss-Wright airplane factory at Lambert-St. Louis Field is one unit of the St. Louis war-production industry that has taken definite steps toward utilizing the great reserve pool of Negro labor. Training of Negroes for skilled work at the Curtiss-Wright plant has been going on for some time and is showing satisfactory results, according to C. W. France, Vice-President and general manager of the company.

Joseph C. Chapman, Negro, who for several years was Civilian Conservation Corps educational adviser for Negroes, has been employed as personnel counselor and employment interviewer. Negroes already employed in unskilled jobs are attending night classes at the Curtiss-Wright training school; other classes will be organized as production increases. Further applications are being accepted through the United States Employment Service, which has recently been advertising for experienced Negro workers.

St. Louis, with its large Negro population, has been a storm center in the fight to secure equality of opportunity for Negroes in the national-defense effort. Several weeks ago, T. D. McNeal, Negro Chairman of the St. Louis unit of the March-on-Washington Committee, requested Mayor Becker to ask for public hearings on alleged descrimination against Negroes in war-production jobs. He also organized a protest parade at the United States Cartridge Company plant, which two hours before the demonstration announced plans for organizing a Negro production unit.

Mr. McNeal charged at that time that trained Negro workers, some of them college graduates, were employed by U. S. Cartridge in unskilled jobs; that 100 Negro "matrons" were to have duties limited to cleaning washrooms; that of 600 Negro porters, 146 had been dismissed without written charges as state law requires, presumably because they had voiced objections to segregation at meal times.

A report of the Labor Training and Supply Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, prepared by Dean William H. Stead of the Washington University School of Business and Public Administration, identified resistance to employment of Negroes as coming largely from white employees. This point of view was challenged by William Sentner, General Vice-President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America, who contended that the prejudice was that of the employers.

Whatever the source of racial discrimination, Curtiss-Wright is taking a clear-cut step against it.

Von Clemm Gets Two Years

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—Werner von Clemm, former German artillery officer, was sentenced today in Federal Court to two years' imprisonment and a $10,000 fine for conspiring to sell Netherlands and Belgian diamonds in this country in violation of President Roosevelt's freezing order of 1940.

Mr. von Clemm, who is related by marriage to Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop of Germany, was convicted last week by a Federal Court jury.

The Pioneer Import Company, which the German-born New York importer headed and which was also convicted, was fined $10,000. Both fines represented the maximum penalty.

In pronouncing sentence, Judge James P. Leamy reminded Mr. von Clemm that when he was given United States citizenship "it was demanded of you, that you transfer your loyalty from Germany to America. From the evidence brought out in this trial, I am convinced you have not done that."

The Court referred to a letter written by Mr. von Clemm to his twin brother, Carl, in Germany, which said, in part: "It is our sincere wish that you make this information available to the Economic Ministry of the Reich."

In seeking the maximum sentence, United States Attorney Mathias F. Correa said the current effect of the sentence was important in that it was the first prosecution under the so-called freezing order and had a direct bearing on the economic side of the country's war effort.

Brett Says Army Air Technicians Face Grim Task

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Aug. 24 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett, second in command to Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Southwest Pacific, told a graduating class at the Army Air Forces Technical Training Command Aug. 22 that it faced a grim task with "no glory and no glamor" in supplying the nation's fighting aviators.

He painted for the group of newly commissioned second lieutenants the problems they would face in Australia, where he reported one trainload of supplies traveling 1,600 miles to a battle station would have to be unloaded again and again so as to travel over four different-gauge railroads.

The difficulty of supply increases many fold," he continued, "when you consider that your source of supplies is 6,000 miles away and the receipt of the average shipment will be from a month to six weeks.

"The man who is lucky enough to come into combat with the enemy is luckier if he has a good ground crew behind him.

"You will carry the load. It is a thankless job, with no glory and no glamour."

The General, who came here from Australia to visit his wife and two daughters, is Commander in Chief o fthe United States Air Forces in Australia and Deputy Commander of all Southwest Pacific forces, besides being United States member of the War Councils for England, Egypt, Burma, China, Java and Australia.

Air Force Center At Jersey Resort Growing Rapidly

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 24 (AP)—The Army Air Force Replacement Training Center here will soon exceed that of Miami Beach, Fla., in size, Maj. Gen. Walter R. Weaver said during an inspection Aug. 22.

Many large beach front hotels have already been taken over but, said the Commanding General of the Army Air Forces Technical Training Command, "the people of Atlantic City haven't seen anything yet. Wait until we really get going."

Both officers' candidate and officers' training schools will soon be established.

Th reason is ready-made quarters. "For us to attempt to build a barracks of this capacity would take months," said General Weaver. "Why, we started one post many months ago, and it hasn't been completed yet."

This resort city makes for rapid training progress, General Weaver believes.

"There is a little bit of the actor in all of us, and when the men get a chance to step out before the eyes of the civilian population, they do so with more zest," he explained.

Two-Man Plant Sets Pace for Nation Toiling 105 Hour Week on War Work

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—The two-man production staff of a plant at Bay City, Mich.—a 60-year-old employer and his 79-year-old employee—received a large American Flag poster, official recognition as a labor-management production drive committee, and a letter from Donald M. Nelson commending their efforts.

Jake Sparling wrote President Roosevelt that he and Percy Fogelsonger, his entire "staff," had been working an average of 15 hours a day, seven days a week, and had made 18,000 steel flanges for war machinery.

Mr. Sparling said "the old gent and myself" would like a pennant.

Mr. Roosevelt sent the letter to Mr. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, who not only sent a large American Flag poster surmounting the inscription "Give It Your Best," but ordered Mr. Sparling's name to lead all the rest of the plants formally entered in the war-production drive "in recognition of the example the entire working force of your plant is setting for the rest of the nation."

Mr. Nelson suggested the working schedule of Mr. Sparling and Mr. Fogelsonger was "a little too strenuous for some even younger workmen to maintain, even though you two gentlemen seem to thrive on it."

The Sparling-Fogelsonger "labor-management committee" makes flanges used on wooden pipes that are installed in large defense plants.

Mr. Sparling ran the tiny shop by himself before the war, making pulleys and doing odd jobs repairing machinery. His "expansion" for war production consisted of hiring Mr. Fogelsonger, who had been in the habit of spending much time in the shop.

Labor-management relations have been "ideal," according to Mr. Sparling. When they need money, he explained, he goes to the pipe company which uses their flanges to "take out what we need for grub and living expenses and buy bonds with what's left."

1,079 Arrested in July For Liquor Violations

WASHINGTON (AP)—The internal revenue bureau has announced the arrest of 1,079 persons and the seizure of property valued at $115,002 in connection with liquor violation cases during July.

Both figures represented a decline from the comparative period in 1941, when arrests totaled 1,904 and seized property was valued at $182,661.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Aug. 30; Sept. 6, 20; Oct. 4, 18.

10:45 a. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Sept. 6; Oct. 4.

7:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.3m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Sept. 6; Oct. 4.

Eastern States

Florida

St. Petersburg — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WSUN, 620kc, on Oct 4.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on Sept. 6, 20; Oct. 4, 18.

New York

New York—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Sept. 6, 20.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Sept. 6, 20; Oct. 4, 18.

Central States

Colorado

Colorado Springs—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KVOR, 1300kc, on Aug. 30.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Sept. 6, 20; Oct. 4, 18.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 7 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc; Aug. 30; Sept. 6, 20; Oct. 4, 18.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc; Sept. 6, Oct. 4.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Aug. 30; Sept. 6, 20; Oct. 4, 18.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; Sept. 6, 20; Oct. 4, 18.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc; Sept. 20; Oct. 18.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Essex

Chelmsford: Institute Hall, London Road, 3 p. m., September 6.

Kent

Bromley: Church Building, Widmore Road, 3 p. m., Oct. 3.

Lancashire

Liverpool (First Church): Great George Street Congregational Church, 7 p. m., September 1.

Wales

Glamorganshire

Cardiff: Congregational Church, Charles Street, 6:30 p. m., September 3.

United States

California

Los Angeles (Third Church): 734 South Hope Street, 12:10 p. m., September 4.

Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., September 1.

Maine

Bar Harbor: Church Edifice, Mount Desert Street, 8 p. m., August 31.

Camden: Church Edifice, Central Street, 3 p. m., August 30.

Massachusetts

Hyannis (auspices First Church, Cotuit): High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., September 4.

New York

Port Jefferson: Port Jefferson Station-Terryville School House, 3 p. m. August 30.

Wisconsin

Lake Geneva: High School Auditorium, Wisconsin and Madison Streets, 3 p. m., Aug. 30.

Australia to Get Turkeys for AEF

MELBOURNE, Aug. 24 (AP)—The "long-range view" of this global war already is focused on the Thanksgiving turkey situation for United States troops in Australia.

The turkey population of Australia has been found inadequate and arrangements have been made to have a refrigerated cargo shipped here from the United States.

Christmas turkeys will arrive on the same ship.

2 Plane Crashes Kill 15 Army Men

BATON ROUGE, La., Aug. 24 (AP)—Six Army airmen were killed and another critically injured following the crash of a medium bomber from Harding Field yesterday on a farm near Bogalusa.

The Army announced the casualties as:

Second Lieut. William L. Kelley, co-pilot, of Lamoni, Iowa; Second Lieut. Bernard H. Green, navigator, of Harlingen, Texas; Private First Class Walter R. McGehee, engineer, of El Paso, Texas; Private Edgar A. Stratton, bombardier, navigator, of Shreveport, La.; Sergeant J. C. Goodwin, of Clarksville, Texas. Seriously injured was Second Lieut. Richard H. Farnsworth of New London, Ohio.

The accident was the second major accident involving Harding Field planes in 48 hours. Nine were killed Aug. 21 when two planes collided in the air.

The Army announced those casualties as: Second Lieut. William J. Dover, pilot, of Robbinsdale, Minn.; Second Lieut. Wilbur R. Webber, pilot, of Kenmore, N. Y.; Second Lieut. Marvin A. Zahn, pilot, of Merrill, Wis.; Second Lieut. Bill P. Mayhood, pilot, of Sacramento, Calif.; Corporal Frederick C. Edmonds, Jr., engineer, of Bradford, Pa.; Private First Class Philip J. Peterson, radio operator, of San Diego, Calif.; Private First Class Frederick A. Spiess, Engineer, of Davenport, Iowa; Private First Class Clyde E. Warden, plane mechanic, of Fresno, Calif.

Finns Charge Russia Curbs Prisoner News

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Finnish Foreign Office has charged that Russia is hindering Red Cross efforts to get information about Finnish prisoners.

The Foreign Office, in a statement Aug. 22, said Finland had provided registers of Russian prisoners, and had sent prisoners' mail to Geneva to be forwarded to Russia. Even represenations by the Swedish Government had failed to induce the Russians to transmit information, although, it was charged, Russia is obliged to do so under terms of the Hague Convention of 1917 to which it subscribes.

Roosevelt Birthday Fund Reaches $3,908,310 Net

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—The President's Birthday Celebration Committee announced Aug. 22 that the American public shattered all previous records last January by contributing a net total of $3,908,310.

In its report to Basil O'Connor, President of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, the Committee said its expenses amounted to only 3 per cent of the amount raised.

Nazi Tips Off News, Is Killed in Russia

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—Prof. Karl Bömer, who according to a Berlin radio announcement was killed on the Russian front, was until May, 1941, usually the "authoritative spokesman" quoted in news dispatches from Berlin. He was imprisoned in May for tipping off the impending attack on Soviet Russia.

Only a few weeks before the Germans on June 22, 1941, marched into Russia, Professor Bömer, who was head of the Foreign Press Department of the Propaganda Ministry, was arrested by the Gestapo and charged with disclosing the state secret of Germany's coming attack. The offense, it was charged, was committed at a reception in the Bulgarian Legation. He later was released through the intervention of Adolf Hitler on the understanding that he would go to the front.

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A Monday Page

In the Land of the Thinsies

By Dorothy Ann Lovell

Part One

It was Jill who discovered the Thinsies. They had been there all the time, of course, or others just like them, but nobody knew that. If Jill hadn't dropped her silver sixpence, and if it hadn't spun away just where and when it did, she might have been going to school and coming home, and getting up and going to bed, and tying her hair with two little pink bows in the morning and brushing it into a shining mop at night, with never a thought about the people who were living in the curious Thinsey Land deep down below everything.

Jill lived with her father and mother in a happy little home in London. When it was fine she went to school by bus, and when it was wet she went by the Underground because it wasn't so rainy and cold that way. Jill liked going by the Underground. Her mother would say in the morning "I am afraid it is too wet for the bus today, Jill." And then she would go to the cupboard in the hall and get out Jill's waders and her mackintosh and her oilskin hood. Jill would fasten the mackintosh up to the top, and then she would pull on the waders —first the left and then the right —and after her mother had arranged her little curls inside the hood she would be ready.

The Three Stairways

On the day that Jill discovered the Thinsies, her mother had given her a shilling for the fare. It was raining hard and Jill's hands were quite wet by the time she reached the station. The booking office man gave her a sixpence and four pennies in change, and as the lift was just ready to start she didn't wait to put them into her purse but hurried after the other lift people and went shooting down as usual.

When they reached the bottom she got out, ran along the windy passage, and came to the moving stairway which took her down to the next platform. There were three stairways really, one going, up, one going down, and an ordinary one in the middle for people who didn't like trusting themselves on the moving sort.

Jill thought it awfully stupid of people to choose the one in the middle when they could have traveled without any effort at all. She told herself that the passengers who went that way were cowards, and felt rather superior as she hopped on to the moving strip that gradually formed itself as if by magic into steps. She had learned to get off with the proper foot when she reached the bottom and had done it so often that she never thought about it at all. But on this particular morning, just as she was nearing the flat bit of stairway, her sixpence fell out of her hand.

In an Odd Place

She had been looking at a curious kind of mirror on the wall which made her appear to be very long and thin like a rubber doll that had been pulled out of shape. It was a funny mirror and made Jill laugh. And then she heard a click on the ground, and there was her sixpence racing away in front of her. She slipped the four pennies into her coat pocket and was stooping down to get the sixpence when a most curious thing happened.

Before she had time to pick the sixpence up the stairway came to an end, but instead of being shot off on to the ground as people who don't step off properly, she felt something dragging her down.

There was no time to do anything about it, it all happened so quickly, and before she could even think, she was being rushed through the tiny cracks where the stairway disappears, and was falling into a dark space beneath the station—at least she supposed it was beneath the station, although she couldn't at first see anything at all.

She felt very queer because, as everyone knows, there isn't space enough to pass a slip of paper through the cracks, yet here she was on the other side with nothing to hold on to anywhere.

She was floating down quite comfortably, however, and not dropping in a terrific hurry as one might have supposed, and soon she discovered that she was no longer in an underground part of the station, but in an odd sort of place rather like a scene in a theater. There were trees and bushes but they were quite flat. There were houses and cottages, but they were flat too. There were quite a lot of grown-up people and children; some were walking about, some were sitting by the trees and bushes, and some were lying on the grass. They were all quite flat, as if they had been cut out of cardboard.

Slowly Jill floated down, twiddling a little with the breeze, until she came to rest on a stretch of closely cut grass, so closely cut that it was just like a coat of bright green paint.

She got up carefully, not being quite sure whether or not she was herself, and it was then she discovered that she was as flat as everyone and everything else—perfectly flat all over.

Quite Flat

Just at first she felt a bit odd because, until that moment, she had always been rather round, like most boys and girls before they begin to stretch out and grow quickly. She looked at herself over one shoulder and then over the other. Quite flat. Then she felt herself all down the front. Quite flat. Then she put her hand to her face. It was quite flat too, every bit of it, even her nose. Her hair was flat on her flat head, and her little ribbon bows were nothing more than flat bits of pink on either side.

Slowly, and a little uncertainly, she began to walk down a straight path wondering what she ought to do next. Some of the people were lying on the grass by the side of the path with their faces to the sun and their eyes closed. She didn't like to disturb them by asking questions in case they were asleep, but at last she saw someone who seemed to be strangely familiar. She was sitting by herself and was as thin as everyone else, yet she had the appearance of being fat. On her head was a black bonnet, and round her broad shoulders was a brown shawl. She had a rosy face, a large apron over her full skirt, and a huge basket of brightly colored flowers standing in front of her.

Jill stopped when she reached her and said, "Goodmorning."

At first the Flower Woman was a little bit stiff as many Flower Women are. She said "Goodmorning," but not quite as if she meant it.

"Can you tell me where I am, please?" Jill asked.

"Yes," said the Flower Woman gruffly. "I can. You are in the Land of the Thinsies."

"The Land of the Thinsies," repeated Jill, thinking of the map. "I've never heard of such a place."

"I'm not surprised," said the Flower Woman. "No more had I before I got here."

"Is it large?" Jill asked.

"I suppose so," replied the Flower Woman. "I've never come to the end of it myself. It's like a piece of pastry that's been rolled and rolled. Everyone here has a very thin time of it, I can tell you."

"I'm sure they do," said Jill, looking about her. "Terribly thin."

"And they seem to have given up trying to do anything about it," the Flower Woman went on. "That's what beats me. How they can put up with all this thinness I don't know. It fair gets on my nerves.

"There was a time, mind you, before all this began, when I used to wish I wasn't so fat. I used to watch the young girls walking by and wish I could be slim again. But now I just ache for something round and comfortable, like balls and balloons and babies. If I could sit down on them round steps again in the middle of Piccadilly Circus, and have my round basket in front of me full of round flowers—that really was flowers—I'd never grumble no more."

"Why is everyone so thin?" Jill asked. "Don't they eat anything?"

"Oh, yes, they eat right enough," the Flower Woman replied, "things like wafers, and pancakes, and gingersnaps, and very thin slices of bread-and-butter, and those biscuits they call Thin Captains. But it wouldn't make no difference if they stuffed all day, they'd be no fatter than wot they are. They was flattened out—all the lot of them—when they got caught, same as you did, in them moving stairways, and they'll never be fat no more till they gets back out of this place."

She paused suddenly, and putting her hand on Jill's arm looked anxiously into her face.

"Have you ever seen anyone in London like me?" she asked. "Anyone with my face and clothes, only thin?"

Jill thought for a moment. "Well, yes," she said. "I have."

"Where?" asked the Flower Woman breathlessly.

"In Piccadilly Circus," said Jill. "On the fountain steps in the middle, you know. There were quite a lot of pretend flower women there when the war began and the real ones went—cardboard women, and cardboard baskets of flowers, and a few cardboard policemen, just to make it look is if there wasn't a war at all."

"Pretend — cardboard," whispered the Flower Woman. "Then I'll never get fat no more, even if I finds a way back."

(To be continued next Monday)

Drawn by Katharine Tozer for The Christian Science Monitor

"Can you tell me where I am, please?" Jill asked.

Breakfast With the Waves

A Walk on the Beach—5

By Else Bostelmann

Illustrated by the author

Splash—splash! A shiny spray of waterpearls dashed up into the air. They came from the last scramble of a big ocean wave. It crept—still in kind of a hurry—up and farther up the sand, trimmed with a floating lace foam around its edge.

"Hop!" it went right over the feet of a slender sandpiper.

"All for me!" he cried. "It's good to be an early riser. I just love to be an early bird." He was right—the early bird catches the worm. And what a breakfast table that was before him!

The wave had brought along many good things—snails and mussels, scallops and oysters, bits of this and bits of that, and fresh weeds with countless little lively things among them.

The next wave stopped rolling a little further down, and so it could not clean up the table that the wave before had set for hungry early visitors. And each wave stopped a little behind the one that had come before it. The tide was going out.

Uninvited Company

The sandpiper followed the receding waves. His feet sank deep into the wet, soft beach sand. There was something bushy sticking out of the sand. His sharp eyes never failed. One step—another—it was difficult to step with his high legs in the mushy sand. One more step—sss—sss—a white gull sailed down almost on top of him.

"It's a good morning," said the gull. He bent down and pulled out the little bushy something. Wasn't that a fat worm! It really had been the sandpiper's bite, but the gull did not care. Here, it was the quickest bird who got the worm, not the earliest.

Flap—flap—more gulls glided down to the sand. And the terns came too. All had the same thought—food, and plenty of it. Would that blue mussel not open? A tern picked eagerly on it, pushed it a little with its beak, grabbed it, shook it, and threw it up into the air. Its shell kept closed.

The Quickest Wins

"Why waste my time," she thought, "where there are so many ready bits without effort?" The beach fleas were plenty. Again the quickest won the game. It was either "hop and be safe" for the beach fleas, or "be quick and pick" for the birds.

Tap, Tap—Tap, Tap—as on cats' feet, a raccoon tapped along. His tail was ringed to the very tip.

Flap—Flap—Flap—Flap! In an instant, as many pairs of wings as there were birds soared upwards. Astonished, the young raccoon looked around.

"All for me?" he thought. "Oysters, Oysters, fresh from the sea! Why! Aren't the birds nice!"

The oysters had been safe with the gulls and terns, but there was no escape for them from the raccoon. Had he not roved all night long in the near woods? He was hungry now, and he wanted as many oysters as would reasonably make a raccoon's good breakfast. He worked with skill. Both paws were at work—and soon the shells were opened.

Slowly the sun pushed her golden ball over the ocean's horizon. The day had started. Far away, the raccoon trotted along in quite a hurry. A nap in his tree hole would feel just right.

Nothing was left now but empty shells—rosy, bluish, and grayish ones. Shells, shells, on the beach—early in the morning.

(Watch the page For Children on September 14th, for the story of another walk on the beach.)

The waves had brought many good things to eat.

The Lump of Amber

By Elisabeth Kyle

For two days and nights the storm had raged up and down the Baltic coast from Riga. Nikki couldn't put his nose out of the little wooden house among the sand-dunes which was his home.

"May I go down to the shore and collect driftwood in my new cart?" he asked his mother hopefully.

When she nodded he jumped up quickly and was soon out of the door, dragging the little blue cart with the red wheels bumpity-bump over the coarse grass that grew over the sand.

Usually the sand stretched white and firm along the rim of the sea; but today it was blackened and blotted with piles of wreckage and seaweed thrown up during the storm. Nikki began to gather up armfuls of twigs and even some old bits of planking from a wrecked boat which littered the shore.

Now the little blue cart was piled high. Nikki stooped for one last armful and dragged up a tangled growth of seaweed with it. Suddenly, out of the seaweed, there rolled a clear yellow stone which fell with a plop at his feet.

A Precious Treasure

It was a lump of amber, dragged up from its bed by the storm. Amber is the resin of ancient trees hardened to stone during thousands of years. A big reef of it runs out from the Baltic coast, far under the sea, and sometimes, after great storms, precious lumps are washed ashore. Nikki had never found any before, but just to make sure it was amber, he took a piece of paper from his pocket and rubbed it hard on the stone. When he stopped rubbing, the paper stuck to the stone as if glued.

Presently he passed his friend Sandro's door.

"I've found a lump of amber!" he shouted.

"I'll give you my new knife for that," he told Nikki. It was a very fine one, with a leather sheath studded over with big brass nails. Almost all the boys along the coast had a knife like that except Nikki who wanted one badly. He nodded, and handed the amber over to Sandro. Then he stuck the knife in his own belt and went on.

Presently the little path between the sand dunes ran past the house of Michael, the Fisherman. Michael was mending a torn net. He looked up and said, "Lend me your knife a minute, Nikki. My own is as blunt as butter."

Nikki drew it out proudly and handed it to him.

Another Trade

After a little Michael looked up and said, "You know the little model of the ship I carved last winter, the one you admired? Give me this knife and the ship is yours."

Nikki thought for a minute. Then he said, "Right," and waited while Michael went inside and brought out the little ship. It was an exact copy of one of the big four-masted grain-ships which pass up and down the Baltic from Finland. His mother was standing out on the step with her town boots on and a big shawl over her head. As soon as she saw him she called out, "I'm going in to Riga to see Grandmother. Do you want to come too?"

"Yes, please," said Nikki at once. He loved his little grandmother who worked so hard sewing in an attic room in Riga. His mother had packed a small basket with what she could spare in the way of food, which wasn't much as they were very poor.

"We should really get some warm clothes and some coal for Grandmother," she said, "but there's no money to pay for it."

Nikki stood still and thought. He knew now that the amber was valuable and that any jeweller in Riga would give him money for it.

"Wait a little!" he cried, snatching the ship out of the cart.

In another moment he was back before Michael's house.

"Please take back the ship and give me my knife again," he said. "I—I've changed my mind. . . ."

Michael looked rather sour, but he handed back the knife.

A Happy Exchange

Nikki ran on with it to where Sandro was playing. Already Sandro was sorry for having parted with his fine knife which was so much more useful to a boy. He agreed at once to the exchange, and Nikki was back with his mother in no time with the big yellow lump sagging down in his pocket.

When they got down in the market-place Nikki's mother went quickly down a side street and then up a steep flight of stairs. "I've something to do," Nikki told her, and turning away from the foot of the stairs he began to run as hard as he could towards the big jeweller's shop at the corner of the street.

"How much will you give me for that, please?" he asked.

The jeweller took the lump carefully up in his hands and examined it inch by inch. Then he said, "This is a very fine specimen, with hardly any flaws. I will give you a good price for it," and he laid a row of silver coins on the counter in front of Nikki, who grabbed them up thankfully and ran out of the shop.

First he visited a dairy and bought a bottle of milk and some eggs. Then he saw a fine warm shawl in a window and bought that. He stopped a charcoal seller in the street and told him to bring a load of charcoal to his grandmother's room.

When they arrived the room felt icy-cold. Nikki put the new shawl round Grandmother's shoulders at once and told the charcoal seller to fill up the empty stove and get it going.

"Yoy, yoy!" cried the little grandmother, "who's going to pay for all this?"

"I am," said Nikki proudly, ringing the silver coins he had got from the jeweller on the table beside the milk and the eggs. Then he explained all about his lump of amber.

His mother's eyes filled with happy tears as she patted his shoulder. "God has given my son a good heart," she said.

After The Storm

The tide came up
And the rain came down,
And the whole of the world
Was grey and brown;
The whole of the world
Was brown and grey
And I thought that the sands
Would be washed away.

All of a sudden
The sun came through,
And the sands were gold
And the sky was blue
The storm was over;
I ran to the shore;
The whole of the world
Was bright once more.

ROSE FYLEMAN

Look for
School Advertisements
on the
Education Pages Each Tuesday and Saturday

The Home Forum

She Had Seen Budapest

SOME MILES from Debrecen, on the Hungarian Plain, there lies the great *Puszta*, or prairie, where herds of horses roam wild all summer. Here dun-colored Hungarian cattle, with horns so wide they seem to branch outward at right angles, drift slowly in a cloud of dust from one well to the next. From Debrecen to the small inn at Hortobaghy, on the edge of the prairie, is not so far by car.

I entered the inn soon after midday and sat down on the bench under one white-washed wall, to wait till a meal could be cooked. Right round the walls, arranged in a pattern of black upon white, were nailed whips such as the Hungarian plainsman carries when he rides, the long lassoes of the Csikós, or ranchmen, and a shepherd's crook or two. But there was no one else in the room but myself, an old sheepdog, and another woman who sat at the opposite end of the bench with her hands folded on her lap.

* * *

She was obviously one of the prairie people—the wife of a shepherd or Csikós; for she wore a cheap gilt wedding-ring and her bare feet were covered with dust. I looked at the heavy linen cloth, embroidered at the ends, with which she would cover her head when she went outside, and she looked with awe at my town clothes. Presently she leaned forward and touched me with her fingers. "You come from a great city, perhaps? From Budapest even?" she asked with an odd sort of breathless eagerness.

"From Debrecen today," I answered, "but yesterday from Budapest."

"Yoy, Debrecen is nothing! I myself have been there, two, three times, with my man at fair times. But Budapest is different. Budapest is a splendid, golden place. I have a daughter in Budapest." She leaned forward, scanning me with eager eyes that seemed curiously bright.

"Tell me about your daughter," I said.

* * *

"Her name is Moriska. She is a beauty, I tell you, the most beautiful girl on the Plain. Why, even Kovacs, the cattle-dealer, wished to marry her, but she said he was too old. Yet it was not that exactly; it was only that she was tired of the Plain and would not live there any longer. Determined she was to get some work in Budapest, but my man would not hear of it. He is afraid of cities. So one day, very early, before we were awake, she left us, taking just what she could carry."

From the next room came the savory smell of the lunch I had ordered. I asked her: "Is it long since she went away? Has she written to tell you what she is doing?"

The woman counted on her fingers. "Five, no, seven years it is since she left us. As for writing, why should she write when she knows that neither he nor I can read? My man broods and is melancholy sometimes, but not I. If she were in need, she would come back to us; but why should she be in need when the very walls of Budapest are overlain with gold?"

* * *

The landlord came in with the stew of chicken paprika, She drew a hunk of bread out of her capacious pocket, to prove that she need not go hungry, either. Only with the utmost difficulty could I persuade her to accept a little of the stew. When we had both eaten, I said: "There is not so much gold in Budapest as you imagine."

She shook her head and looked at me cunningly. "That's what people say, but I know better. I have seen it."

I was astonished and relieved. "So you went to Budapest to visit your daughter? I thought somehow you had never been further than Debrecen."

The queer look deepened on her face. "I have not been further than Debrecen, yet I have seen Budapest. You have finished eating. Come. I will show you it, too."

* * *

Outside the sun was at its height and the air quivered with intense heat. The woman took the long linen cloth which hung over her shoulder and twisted it round her head into a sort of turban, as some protection from the heat.

We stepped from the painted porch with its festoons of corn cobs ripening to deep orange color; the full heat of the prairie rose from the ground, smiting us like a sword. It quivered like a visible mist round the base of the few stunted trees standing near the inn, until the trees themselves seemed to hover, rootless and suspended, a little above the ground. Presently both the trees and the inn itself vanished behind us, so that we seemed to be trudging across the curve of a gigantic, burning plate. And then, suddenly, the woman stopped, pointing. "Look! The *Délibab!*" she cried.

* * *

Above our heads, a little way before us, the air seemed to have massed itself into the fantastic shape of a floating city. This was the *Délibab*, or mirage, the wonder of the Plain, visible only in the strong heat of midday. It drifted toward us, gilded by the sun's rays into the likeness of one of those magical cities of an Italian painter's dream. And then, as suddenly as it had formed, it quivered, broke up and disintegrated into motes of dust, leaving the air above us empty once more, quivering with heat.

I looked at the woman. Her face was transformed with joy. "It is the mirror of Budapest that reflects itself in the sky," she cried. "Did I not say to you that I had seen Budapest? Did I not tell you that its streets are paved with gold?"

ELIZABETH KYLE

August Interval

Remember this warmth when summer has
gone over—
passed over the hills as a wind whispering in
clover—
let it not be forgotten—this blanketing, this
cover
of heat on sea and land—
understand
that it will pass, will go as seasons go:—
all this we know.
Remember tides that sweep,
waves that creep
across the outer beach,
remember speech
of gull and comber, and the spray's light-
fingering
of rocks and cliffs, stars lingering
among the needles of the savory pine,
curve of shore, of sail, of brine
white upon sand,—
remember summer static in the hand.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

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Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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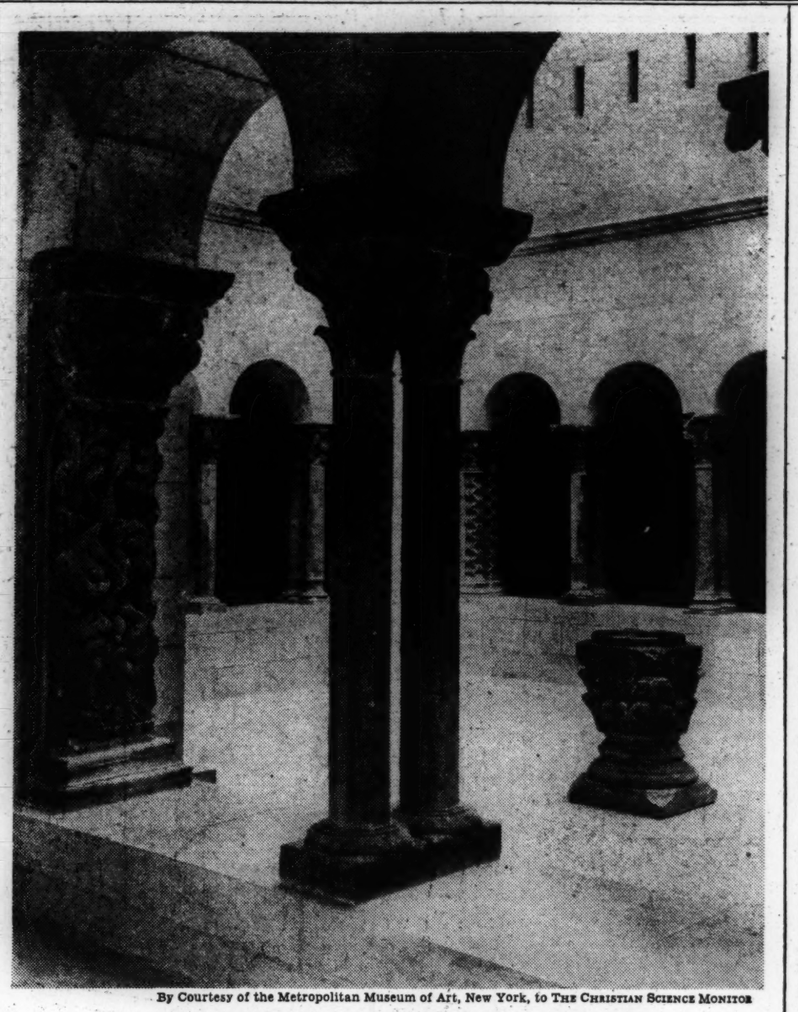

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE CLOISTERS AT FORT TRYON PARK, NEW YORK

IN 1919 the American sculptor, George Gray Barnard, sent to America a number of architectural elements that provided the nucleus for the Saint-Guilheim Cloister. The capitals and fragments were happily salvaged from what remained of the upper cloister of Saint-Guilheim-le-Désert, a Benedictine Abbey founded in 804 by Guilheim, a knight of Charlemagne. The monastery had been sold during the French Revolution, had housed a cotton mill and tannery, and then had been acquired and used as a quarry by a stone mason.

The architectural fragments resemble the carving of the School of Provence, which produced the finest Romanesque sculpture. The capitals are adorned with leafy motives and the pilaster at the left is ornamented with spirals of acanthus leaves.

The Cloisters of the Metropolitan Museum at Fort Tryon Park were constructed according to plans inspired by the cloisters of St. Trophimes at Arles, Montmajor, and Saint Remy. They provide us with a very good idea of the superb construction in that great medieval period. All the original decorative objects and effigies are installed in an environment which suits and enhances them.

D. A.

Home Front

It is the scandal of our neighborhood—
How to enforce the blackout in the wood!
The poplars glow; the maples blaze; the heat
Has kindled lanterns of the bittersweet,
And the subversive ivy without shame
Runs riot with incendiary flame.

The sentry fences march behind blue smoke,
Guarding the houses from the forest folk
Till paratroops of snow have occupied
And camouflaged with white the countryside.

DOROTHY MARIE DAVIS

All They Had Heard of America

THE LAKES HAVE HAD many trades, from baled peltry to cargoes of motor cars, but none so prophetic as that stream of immigrants. The Irish and the Germans, the Norwegians and the Swedes, the Cornishmen and the Finns, the Slovaks and the Italians, they opened up whole empires so that the timber, the ore, and the grain could go down in ever growing volume. It is fitting that the lakes carried them to the West.

Sitting on deck, with the masts weaving slowly against the sky, they were thinking. All they had heard of America was in their minds while they watched those changing shores. There were the low green fields of Ohio with farmers striding behind their horses, the wooded islands, the populous river banks, the wide fields of Michigan, and the forests darkening in the north. All they had heard of America—the words of a letter read in a farmhouse in a steep Norwegian valley, the pages of a printed pamphlet circulated in a parish of Sweden, the voice of a schoolmaster in Denmark, a steamship folder passed from hand to hand in the market stalls of Prague. . . .

There is much land that has never known a plow. It is good deep land and yields richly when it is farmed right. After the first seasons a man can be sure of a substantial income. He can buy machinery and put big fields under cultivation. You will hardly believe that all your farm in Nessdal is not so big as my smallest grain field. We are not now in wild country but nearer to town than you are and on a level road.

So, hour after hour, they stared at the shores of America, trying to see it all, trying to see what was beyond that shore line and what the future would bring. Some of them came from the flat fields under the dykes of Holland, some from the windswept plains of Russia, the hill towns of Norway, the cobbled streets of old cities on the Elbe and the Danube, the gray moors of Scotland and the green Irish valleys. The memory of old lands was in their thoughts. The lilting songs of Ireland and the sad songs of Russia went over Lake Huron when the nightfall came. But more urgent, more exciting, were the thoughts of new land, fair and fertile, their minds slowly believing in it as their journey went on, day after day, through a wide and waiting country.

Around them on the ship, and from the busy wharves in the rivers, they heard the American voices, workmen laughing together and answering the captain like equals. You might not understand the language, but there was something else. . . . *A man can more easily come to something here than in the Old Country. In this country everyone is called "you" no matter who he is, even the schoolmaster and the pastor. Even the president, also. One is not obliged to take off his cap to anyone. When a man is at a strange table they say "Help yuselfs," and so also in other things.*

The wagon wheels lined against the bulkheads and lashed to the shrouds would take them many places. The old man with leaden rings in his ears, . . . wondered whether American horses could learn to answer a man who spoke in a strange tongue. The mother with a baby in her arms and a child playing at her feet realized with wonder and a sudden pain that her children would speak a new language that could never be her own. Men with brown gnarled hands thought about land that they would work and own, men who had not owned a rod of land, or their fathers before them in many generations. . . .

Many landscapes were behind those faces, but all were fading into a common picture. Beyond the blue waters, in the unseen country, was the place where they would mark the corners of their land. There would be hardship and uncertainty, . . . and toil, but there would also be freedom, equality, opportunity, participation. To them America meant something that existed nowhere else in the world.—From "The Long Ships Passing," by WALTER HAVIGHURST. (New York: Macmillan.)

Swans of the Liffey

Through the blue air the winds are crying,
Swans of the Liffey are homeward flying.
Wild, white tufts of thistledown
Winging lakeward above the town.

Ending a tryst where the river sings
And river vapor about them clings,
The quest of another day is over:
Swans, like winds, have the heart of a rover.

In the island lake, where meadowsweet
Is deep and soft about their feet,
Sheltered in darkness, secure from fear,
They dream of winged horses here.

Back to the Liffey they'll come tomorrow
Beautiful, stately, heedless of sorrow—
Ethne and Ogma and Princess Maeve,
White as the frill on a breaking wave.

NEIL FITZGERALD

אירטהום וועלט דורך דער וואהרהייט פערניכטעט

זו איבערזעצונג פון דעם אויבען נעשריבענעם ארטיקעל וועלכע קריסטשען סיענס

אונזער מענלעכע ערפאהרונג לעזט זיך אוים, ווי עס זעהט אוים, אין א בעשטרעבונג צו ערריכטן אדער פארמיידן עפעס וואס עס פעהלט אונז אדער צו וועלען בעפרייט פון עפעס וואס מיר ווילען נישט האבען. מיר פערלאנגען געזונט, און מיר ווילען וועלען בעפרייט פון ארמקייט; מיר פערלאנגען גליק, און מיר ווילען וועלען פרייהייט פון האס און שרעק, אבער צו די מאטעריעל־בעהאנדלטע פראבלעמען זעהט עס אוים די לאגע האפנונגסלאז.

די וועלט אין אלגעמיין זוכט אויך פרטים און איהר בעציהונג אויף א קרומען אופן—זי פערלאזט זיך אויף דער מאטעריע און אויף מענשליכע פלענער, אנשטאט אויף גאט, דעם אונעדליכען, אל־שהיגען גומען, פאר איהר פרנסה און פאר איהר בע־רויאונג. יעזוס־עס לובעגדע ווארנונג (מתי 6:33), „זוכט צוערשט דאס קינגרייך פון גאט און זיין גע־רעכטיגקייט," מיט זיין פאלגענדען פערשפרעכען, „און דאס אלעס ווערט אויך צוגעגעבען ווערען." ווייזט זיך, אז נאר דורך דער ליכטגקוים פון א פערשטענדנים פון גאט קען די מענשהויט בעפרייט ווערען פון איהרע צרות.

קריסטשען סיענס (די קריסטליכע ווייסענשאפט), וואס שטימט אובער אלע מענשליכע בהאפרויע, די ווייסענשאפט וואס איז דער אמת ווערען גאט און מענש, בעלויכט דעם וועג דורך די גיסטיגע חושים, דעם גאטליכען בעוואוסטזיין, פאר גאנץ מענשהויט, כדי זיי זאלען קענען קומען צו דער גאטליכער ליבעס אובער־פלוס, אן איבערפלוס וואס לאזט נישט אובער קיין פרט פאר בישרעקונג, מורא, אדער שלעכטס. דאס בעוואוסטזיין פון דער גאטליכער ליבע, וועלכע איז דאס גליכען דאס גאטליכע לעבען, קען נישט אנערקענען קיין שום זאך וואס איז אונגהעליך צו דער הארמאניע, פרייד, רעכטער מהעטיגקייט, און גאנצהייט. און צו וועמען גהערט דיזעס בעווואוסטזיין פון דער גאטליכער ליבע, פון דעם גאטליכען לעבענס אובערפלוס? עס גע־הערט צו אונז, בשעת מיר ווערען ערוואכט פון פרייד ווענען דער וואהרהייט פון אונז אלזין, דער אמת, אז אונזער ווירקליכע אונדיוידואליטעט איז בשאפען גרונדערן אין גאטעס גלוכזאלט.

די סמנים וועלכע פאלגען נאך דיזע ערוואכונג, אפילו אויף א גרויסיגן מאס, וועלכע מאכען אונז בעקאנט מיט דעם מאקס פון אונזער גיסטיגע זעלבסטהיים, אדער אונדיוידואליטעט, זייענן בעווייזען אהן א שיר אז גאטס גוטסקייט צו זיינע קינדער זייענן אונ־בעשרענקט און שטענדיג צונעמענדיג, דיזע בעווייזען ערהאלטן זיך אן בשעת מענשליכע נויטען ווערען ערפילט; למשל ווען קראנקהייט ווערט אוסגעהיילט; פערוואנד־שאפטען ווערען דערגאנהאלטען און פערטיפט; אנגע־נעהמע און צופרידענשטעלענדע ארבייט ווערט פרייטיג; און ווען מענשליכע לעבענס ווערען אויסגעלויטערט און בעניגט.

מיר ווערען אפט מאל געפרויפט צו גלויבען, אז אומיצער שטעהט אין אונזער וועג, אומיצער וואס פערצאמט די גוטען וואס מיר האבען א רעכט צו גענסטען און אוסצודריקען, אדער אפילו, אז עס זיינען דאס שלעכטע פערזאנען וואס קענען אובער־קעהרען דעם גליכגעווויכט פון אויגעמס גאנצען אוניווערזום. אבער אזוי שנעל ווי האס, אייפערזוכט, לוסט, קנאה, און זעלבסט־נאכגעבונג שטעלען פאר דעם פלוישליכען בעדאנקען זעלבסט־בעשרייבונג מענען, אז דיזע דא רעמאהנטע שלעכטקייטען זיינען ווירק־ליך, אדער אז אויף זיינען עפעס, שווייסט צורוק דער קריסטשען סיענסיסט דעם יצר־הרע אנצונעהמען דיזען פאלשען בעגריף פון מענשען, ווייל ער ווייס גאנץ גוט, אז דיזע פאלשע מעלות געהערען נישט צו זיין גאט־גישאפענעם בעגריף פון מענשען; דערביבער דארף ער זיי נישט אנערקענען אלס עפעס אדער אלס ווירקליך אי פאר זיך אליין אי פאר אומיצען אנדערש. ווען מיר קעהרען זיך דעם קריסטשען סיענס מעקסם־בוך, „ווייסנשאפט און גזונדע מיט א שליסעל צו די חיוליגע שריפטען," געשריבען פון מערי בייקער עדדי, געפינען מיר דיזע ערקלערונג אויף דער זיים 463: „א גיסטיגע אידעע בעזיצט נישט אין זיך קיין אויצייגעס עלעמענט פון אירטהום, און דיזע ווארהרייט ראטפאס אף ווי געהעריג איז אלעס וואס איז שעדליך." די בעציהונג „גיסטיגע אידעע," ווערט בעניצט אין קריסטשען סיענס צו שילדערען דאס וואס דריקט אוים גאט, דער חיי־ליגער גייסט, אדער גדאנק: די גיסטיגע אידעע איז דער אפשפיגלונג פון ווארהרייט, ליבע, און לעבען: ביקצור, ווען מען בעניצט דעם אוסדרוק, „גיסטיגע אידעע" מיינט מען דעם מענשען, דאס בילד און גלייכ־נים פון גאט, גלייך ווי מען דערגרייכט דעם פערשפראך פון דער גיסטיגער אידעע ווערט מען פרוי גלויבען אז דער מענש קען אינשליסען אין זיך עפעס וואס זאל זיין אונטהעליך צו גאט; און דער רעזולטאט פון אזא פערשטאנד ווערען אנגעזעהן אין א פערבע־

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Truth the Exterminator

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OUR DAILY EXPERIENCE seems to resolve itself into the effort either to acquire something we do not have or to rid ourselves of something we do not want. We want health, and we want to be rid of poverty; we want happiness, and we want to be rid of hate and fear, but to matter-dominated thinking the situation appears hopeless.

The world at large looks for supply and release in the wrong direction—to matter and human devisings, instead of to God, infinite, all-active good. Jesus' loving admonition (Matthew 6:33), "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness," with its promise following, "and all these things shall be added unto you," shows that it is only through the lens of an understanding of God that mankind can see the way out of its difficulties.

Outshining all human theories, Christian Science, the truth about God and man, lights the way for all mankind to Love's abundance, through spiritual sense, divine consciousness, leaving no room for limitation or fear of evil of any kind. The consciousness of Love, of Life, cannot see anything unlike harmony, joy, right activity, wholeness. And whose is this consciousness of Love, of Life abundant? Ours, as with joy we awaken to the truth about ourselves, the truth that our real individuality is made in God's likeness.

The signs following this awakening, even in a measure, to the fact of our spiritual selfhood are countless proofs of God's limitless, constant goodness to His children, in the form of human needs supplied. Disease has been healed, relationships have been sweetened, congenial and remunerative employment has been secured, lives have been redeemed and renewed.

We are sometimes tempted to believe that someone stands in the way, obstructing the good that we have a right to include and express, or even that there are evil persons capable of upsetting the equilibrium of one's whole universe. Should hate, jealousy, greed, malice, self-indulgence, present the carnal mind's self-deceived attempts at personification, the Christian Scientist meets the temptation to accept this wrong viewpoint of man by the quick challenge: These qualities do not belong to my God-given concept of man, and I do not grant them identity by accepting them as real for myself or for anyone.

Turning to the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we find this statement on page 463: "A spiritual idea has not a single element of error, and this truth removes properly whatever is offensive." The term, "spiritual idea," is used in Christian Science to describe that which expresses God, Spirit, or Mind; it is the reflection of Truth, Love, Life, in other words, man, the image and likeness of God. The understanding of the spiritual idea removes the belief that man can include anything unlike God; and an improved human condition or situation results. The wrong concept of man is removed by the truth about him—the truth that man is spiritual, perfect, incapable of evil. The truth of one's sonship with God, realized, reveals his heritage of abundance, thus supplying his human needs; it also removes the false beliefs about man, appearing as abnormalities of thought and body—fear, hate, and disease—and also wrong concepts of home, church, business, government. The results of this clearer vision are evident in increased capacity and opportunities to express strength, wisdom, effectiveness, joy undimmed.

There is nothing more deeply satisfying than a growing understanding of man's spiritual status. To realize one's spiritual selfhood is to look to God for every impression, concept, or idea; to look out upon the world through the lens of Spirit as Jesus did. One who is looking to God for guidance in the matter of human relationship is divinely impelled to hold, in the kingdom of heaven within him, the right concept of everyone with whom he comes in contact; to hold in his thought only the right concept of each one as God's child. This Christly recognition of man's nature, in tenderly welcoming into one's consciousness only the right view of man, as God's reflection, cannot fail to bless and heal, for Love never fails.

Mrs. Eddy's statement (Science and Health, p. 469), "The exterminator of error is the great truth that God, good, is the *only* Mind," points to the inevitable conclusion that this Mind is our Mind. And the truth that God "is the *only* Mind" precludes the belief in a mind witnessing evil, either as agent or as victim. This truth about God as "the *only* Mind"—this truth that is error's exterminator—shows the allness of God as Truth, in whom there is no evil to be exterminated.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

Intimate Message: Washington

What's Right With the War Effort ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

Lest we forget—it's time somebody set down a few of the many things which are very right about America's war effort.

Nobody today is belittling what is wrong. Nobody questions that at this moment the United Nations are going through the blackest and most doubtful days of the fighting. Nobody is any longer promising victory without sacrifice or peace without struggle. Nobody is holding back because things are going too well.

But this current orgy of national self-condemnation is as unjustified by the facts as was the mood of easy optimism which preceded it. Each represents a state of unthinking which Axis propagandists are constantly and subtly seeking to foment.

There is need today of a truer perspective of what the United States has been doing in this war ever since Hitler's pattern of world conquest came out in the open in the autumn of 1939. There is not a thing which doesn't need to be done better, but a realization of the many things done signally well will be stronger impetus than restless dissatisfaction with things done not well enough.

Here, then, are ten facts from many to be etched on the other side of the shield of America's role in the war thus far:

Axis Threat Foreseen

1. The clarity with which American leadership, pre-eminently illustrated by President Roosevelt, perceived the nature and threat of Axis militarism, from the lowering shadow of Munich to the open attack at Pearl Harbor, may well prove one of the greatest contributions to freedom and security in American history. It meant that the United States did not wait until it was nearly defeated by Nazi subterfuge before it began to prepare against Nazi aggression. Hitler sought to demobilize America before America could mobilize itself. The United States was too wide awake too soon for that.

2. The greatest political conception of the war is the Lend-Lease Act. It cut through the whole jungle path of neutrality stumps, war-debt limitations, and currency blockades which were unwittingly aiding Germany to pick off its victims one by one. Credit the President and the overwhelming majority of Congress and the American people. For this, we have strong allies today.

3. The attack on Pearl Harbor has been a source of strength, not a source of weakness to the United States. It is dangerous to be at war with the enemy. It was more dangerous to be at peace with the enemy. The risks of fighting are not as great as the risks of not fighting.

4. As Hitler continued to affirm at regular intervals that he never intended to war on the United States, Congress enacted the first peacetime Conscription Act in American history. That was good judgment, the kind of judgment which is today available to guide the war effort. This is the fairest, most efficient, most democratic conscription statute with which a free nation has ever called its citizens to arms. It was honestly and fearlessly conceived. It is being honestly and fearlessly administered.

5. In 1940, the United States possessed a puny, paltry, long-neglected standing army of all of 200,000 men who, if they pooled all their Model-T tanks and popguns, would have been in a position to put up quite a show in a Civil War battle. Today, the United States possesses a rigorously trained, modernly equipped, balanced, diversified fighting force of 4,000,000 Americans, thousands of whom are already at the war fronts. The speed and smoothness with which the Army has been brought into being is one of the great achievements of this war. It took great vision and great skill. Credit the General Staff and the President and Congress and the readiness of the nation to see the need and accept conscription.

6. Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief; Gen. George C. Marshall; Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Operations, and President Roosevelt are every one of them men of large stature. They are cool and courageous. They work well together. They are America's Supreme Military Command. It is a strong and determined combination.

7. It is premature to sell American war production short. Donald Nelson's week-end figures are in the right direction. The merchant shipbuilding program is moving ahead of schedule. Raw materials are short in part because production has come so fast. The War Production Board has made its mistakes and is profiting by them.

8. The Office of War Production, because it has a record of complete reliability and candor, and the Office of Censorship, because it has a record of competence and restraint, deserve positive praise.

9. The Office of Price Administration is doing ten times as much to control inflation as was done in World War I.

Unbreakable National Unity

10. The United States never possessed such solid, effective, unbreakable national unity in time of war as it does today.

All the mistakes of a democracy are continuously out in the open. They look twice as bad as they are. Most of the mistakes of dictatorship are continuously concealed. They are usually twice as bad as they look. Suppose President Roosevelt should suddenly and without explanation fire the entire General Staff. Criticism, debate, speculation would have preceded and followed such an action for weeks. The people would think the war effort was falling apart. That's what Hitler did when the Nazis failed to crack Russia a year ago—and later put back the Generals. Don't think that everything goes well within the dictatorships and nothing goes well within democracy.

American democracy has little to apologize for in its conduct of the war. It makes its mistakes in the open and corrects them in the open. National gratitude for things well done can be a greater inspiration than national self-condemnation for things badly done. Gratitude is not complacency. It is alertness.

The Country Speaks: California

Tokyo Papers Please Copy ..... ***By K. H. Hendrick***

This summer some girls attending a Girl Scout summer day camp have been keeping up the California tradition of friendliness between American and Japanese youngsters. They have seen no reason to do otherwise. Spick-and-span little Jimmy Mitsiuki was in their room at school and they liked him. They could like him no less because his family was suddenly moved to Manzanar.

Out in North Hollywood, suburban section of Los Angeles, a pine-scented grove beside an ample playground provided the perfect locale for the kind of day camp that served childhood well this summer holiday because transportation to remoter places was often out of the question. Attended by 75 girls mostly close to twelve years of age—some of them were younger, not yet Scouts but Brownies—it had been transformed by virtue of imagination, signs, and other wonders into a spot most gloriously known as Rio Vista Dude Ranch.

Although the ranch program included plenty of time for lassoing imaginary steers and singing "Home on the Range," it also had a big place for something quite new in Wild West doings—international affairs. For part of the summer's work was making games and scrapbooks to send Japanese boys and girls in the relocation centers.

The girls of Rio Vista galloped right into this little philanthropy and when it was done, with equal lack of self-consciousness, they galloped right back into the usual business of keeping the ranch going. But before they were through they had packed two large boxes with things that every child likes to play with—homemade toys, pictures to cut out, fancy papers, crayons—and sent them off to Manzanar.

There's something very reassuring about such an activity. It comes right out of the heart of childhood. It goes straight to the point. In simple friendliness it does for Uncle Sam the very thing that must be done—preserves good will in a situation that may seem awkward but is unavoidable.

As for what the Japanese youngsters think about it, a few sentences from the letter written by one of their mothers tell the whole story:

"In behalf of the Japanese children at Manzanar we want to thank the Brownies for the wonderful package they have sent us. Those books you sent us we are using to put postcards in that another friend gave us. . . . Several organizations, such as churches, have mailed the children many things, such as clay, marbles, scissors, paper, paints, and pencils. I want to thank you again."

"The Government is certainly doing a wonderful work," another letter from an evacuee said.

The writer of that letter was widely known in the North Hollywood community as a dealer in fresh fruits and vegetables. So she added: "The scenery is just beautiful"—a bit of welcome news, since North Hollywood people have some pretty fine scenery of their own.

So friendliness is on both sides. And the little girls of Rio Vista Dude Ranch have the right idea—Uncle Sam can be wise and kindly at the same time.

To Change the Subject:

By Way of Remembering Paul ..... ***By Silence Buck Bellows***

This is the story of Paul, a mouse which adopted an Historical Society.

The Historical Society was a County affair, and its headquarters were in a huge, meandering room of the County Court House. It had records, books, and a museum. It had a genealogist, a statistician, and a secretary. And Paul.

Paul first made imself known, one winter morning, to the secretary, who found him dancing violently in the otherwise empty wastebasket as he made futile efforts to scale its smooth sides. An understanding was reached with a speed that would shame diplomats. The secretary upended the basket, the mouse darted out, and the incident was forgotten—or would have been if the same thing hadn't appened the next morning—and the next—and the next. The mouse and the secretary grew quite chummy, and she cheerfully dumped him every morning without telling on him. It got to be one of her chores, and she thought no more of Dumping the Mouse than she did of Unlocking the Door, or Dusting the Lafayette Bed, or Recording of Members' Dues.

One morning, however, the genealogist took it into his studious head to come early. And the secretary, arriving a little later, caught him also Dumping the Mouse. After that, there was no point in keeping the secret from the statistician. It was too good. So the three conspired cosily for the comfort of their guest.

A Name and a Limerick

They named him Paul—for no other reason than that mice are not generally named Paul. They admired his velvet coat, his round silken ears, his bright eyes, his long tail, and most of all his impeccable taste in seeking their erudite society. They placed ostentatiously for his convenience, peanuts, biscuits and apple peelings. He even had a limerick inscribed to him:

I'm a sensible rodent named Paul;
I used to stay out in the hall;
But now, as a guest
I am fed on the best
In the wastebasket here by the wall.

From a gourmet Paul developed into an epicure. And it may have been the search for something to tempt his jaded appetite that led him, one night, to nibble daintily at the Society's precious records. [The staff could have told him they were dry.]

When this aberration was discovered, Paul's three friends looked blankly at one another. What should they do? Plainly, Paul had gotten out of hand. But you don't set a trap for somebody you have named and fed and written a limerick to.

Paul was dancing enthusiastically in the wastebasket the next morning when the trio arrived.

They peered over the rim of the basket and looked soberly at one another and at the culprit.

Then the secretary had her bright idea. "I know!" she said. "The attic!"

That Attic—Back and Forth

So to the attic Paul and the secretary went. Not by way of the elevator. Oh, no. By way of the back stairs—up three flights and into the empty, echoing rotunda of the top floor. Then through one of the doors into the attic. The dim-round, built-in-the-tower cob-webbed attic, where the works of the Court House clock were weirdly housed; where box after box of unread and forgotten records was stored away; where the stillness pressed upon one's ears; where the floor ran back so for under the dark rafters that you couldn't see where it ended. There the secretary tipped the wastebasket. And Paul ran out and scuttled for the darkest corner, as if he had always lived there.

The story doesn't end there—not quite. The secretary's affairs soon took her to another State and another occupation. And one day, about a year later, a message arrived for her. It said: "Paul is back STOP what shall we do STOP."

Promptly came the secretary's reply: "Cover Paul with paper STOP grasp edges of basket firmly with both hands and lift from floor STOP proceed cautionsly to attic STOP dump STOP."

It must have worked. Nothing more was heard for months. Then a postal card came, with just three words: "Paul is back!"

The secretary replied: "Paul's praiseworthy propensities plainly proven: Pep, pertinacity, persistence, patience, perservance. Perhaps peanuts, peelings, provender, promiscuously permeating paper, promote prowling, plundering, pilfering, possibly precipitating present puzzling problem. Propose previously prescribed promenade. Please pardon Paul. Pleadingly, Paul's Pal."

Once more, it worked.

The Historical Society has new quarters now. It is established in a beautiful old mansion, the gift of a wealthy member, and is, presumably mouseless. But I like to think that somewhere in the dusty old Court House attic, a venerable, gray-whiskered mouse sometimes listens to the wind in the belfry on a winter night, and remembers when he was an Historical Society Mouse.

Brazil at War: 31 Nations Now Fight the Axis

Co-ordination of land, air and sea forces begun by Inter-American Board; far-flung effect.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—The United Nations have already begun to co-ordinate Brazil's land, sea and air strength with their own in the war against the Axis.

Moving swiftly, the Inter-American Defense Board met here today in special plenary session at the request of Brig. Gen. Amaro Soares Bittencourt, the Brazilian military attaché in Washington, to speed the growing mobilization of the New World against world-wide aggression.

The effect upon all Latin America of the Brazilian-German belligerency was underlined at the Defense Board meeting today when Gen. Auturo Espinosa Mujica, the Chilean representative, declared that his country could not "remain indifferent" to Axis aggression.

"Chile cannot remain silent nor can she remain indifferent to such acts," he said. "To proceed in any other manner would be a violation of her international policy which proclaims the rights and the liberty of peoples. On the other hand, close bonds of sincere friendship and affection for the Brazilian people demand such an attitude."

Not only the largest but also the most strategically placed of all Latin-American countries, Brazil is expected to demand the right to join in the fight to the limit of its ability. With American-Brazilian defenses, particularly in regard to aviation, already closely integrated, Brazilian entry into the war against Germany and Italy is expected here to have very important repercussions in the South Atlantic and in Africa.

United States diplomatic, military and naval leaders are plainly elated over the addition of a new and extremely valuable member to the anti-Axis line-up. Brazil's belligerency has already resulted in an important psychological victory for the United Nations, while that country's military contributions will be seen shortly, it is felt.

On the other hand, some military observers look for at least a temporary hazard due to the necessity of more intensive preparations to defend a coastline 4,000 miles long. More fighting planes and naval surface craft will need to be detached to this new southern front.

Full Appreciation

Contrary to what seems to be a widespread popular opinion, United States war officials do not underestimate the importance of the contribution which Brazil will make to final victory. It is pointed out that not only will that country now increase the aid it has been giving the United Nations, but that Brazil's changed status will also open up a whole new theater of war against the Axis.

Whether this theater will prove immediately beneficial to the United Nations, or an added drain for the moment, remains to be seen.

War and Navy Department strategists insist that it is impossible to overemphasize the importance of Brazil's position when it comes to waging war in Africa. With the fate of North Africa, Gibraltar and the Suez Canal still undecided, it is significant that Brazil is but 1,600 miles from Western Africa. This is the distance from New York to Nebraska—five hours flight by the average four-engine bomber.

Clearly this is a two-way route of attack, so the side first able to capitalize it will be ahead.

It is thought possible that the Nazis may now feel that the Brazilian threat to Vichy-held West Africa is sufficiently grave to force them to take steps in Southwestern Europe and Northwestern Africa which they would prefer to avoid at the present time. It is certain that Brazil's new position will help speed the trans-South Atlantic flow of supplies which may eventually sweep the Axis from all Africa.

Significant Points

Observers here pointed out what they believe are two particularly significant facts regarding Brazil's entry into the war. They are that:

1. The Brazilian Government apparently believes that the United Nations are going to win the war.

2. Germany, despite the obvious military and psychological disadvantages sure to follow Brazil's declaration of war, felt it so necessary to sink New World shipping that it would run any risk to do so.

While no one here questions the courage of the Brazilian people or Government, it is felt that that country would have hesitated very strongly over going to war if it had believed that the signs pointed toward a German victory. President Vargas is known as a very shrewd and realistic man when it comes to assessing world affairs.

If Berlin did not feel it necessary to block the shipment of raw materials to the United States at all costs, it would probably have overlooked the limited amount of goods being carried in Brazilian bottoms. The fact that German U-boats had been ordered to run the risk of bringing Brazil into the war is taken as an indication of the seriousness of the German position.

President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull were among the first to congratulate President Vargas and the Brazilian people on their reaction to U-boat depredations.

© Charles d'Emery

Brazil's Capital Under a Full Moon

Far-famed for its beauty is Rio de Janeiro with its bays, islands, and mountains. In the distance is Sugar Loaf and the harbor entrance, and at the right the Atlantic Ocean.

Brazil's War Declaration

By the Associated Press

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Aug. 24

Brazil's declaration of war came in the form of a communiqué issued Aug. 22 by President Vargas. It read:

The President of the Republic met today with the Cabinet, attended by all the Ministers.

Confronted with the proofs of an act of war against our sovereignty, a state of belligerency was recognized between Brazil and the aggressor nations Germany and Italy, and in consequence the necessary communications have been sent to those two countries through diplomatic channels.

The Ministers immediately examined the various reasons attendant to the situation, whereupon the Ministers prepared themselves for the necessary action.

The President of the Republic further resolved that the Cabinet will meet weekly to agree on other measures demanded by the circumstances.

Allies Hail Brazil's Decision To Fight Against Aggression

Messages of support poured in to Brazil from other United Nations.

President Roosevelt assured the new South American ally of fullest aid in its war effort.

Portugal, mother country of Brazil, reacted cautiously but in a friendly manner, despite the weight of Nazi power massed around Lisbon.

A few messages and reactions follow.

Roosevelt

President Roosevelt, who has been in close touch with President Vargas during the days of crisis that led to war, sent this message after Brazil issued its declaration:

I have been informed that the United States of Brazil has today recognized that a state of war exists between Brazil on the one hand and Germany and Italy on the other hand.

On behalf of the Government and people of the United States, I express to your Excellency the profound emotion with which this courageous action has been received in this country.

This solemn decision more firmly aligns the people of Brazil with the free peoples of the world in a relentless struggle against the lawless and predatory Axis powers. It adds power and strength, moral and material, to the armies of liberty.

As brothers in arms, our soldiers and sailors will write a new page in the history of friendship, confidence, and cooperation which has marked since the earliest days of independence relations between your country and mine.

The action taken today by your government has hastened the coming of the inevitable victory of freedom over oppression, of Christian religion over the forces of evil and darkness.

I send you my warmest personal regards and expressions of the fullest confidence in the success of our common cause.

Vargas' Reply

President Vargas replied to President Roosevelt:

In the name of the people and of the Government of Brazil I wish to thank you and the noble American people for your hearty and comforting message sent to me in connection with the brutal assault of pirate Axis submarines against Brazilian vessels aimed at intimidating us and interrupting our maritime communications. Such acts of vandalism can only strengthen the principle of continental solidarity and determined co-operation between our two nations. We shall answer without fear, disregarding any danger involved and knowing that we can count on the sympathy and adherence of the American nations which are ready to defend their sovereignty.

Portugal's Stand

LISBON, Portugal, Aug. 24 (AP)—Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar sent a message to the Brazilian Government today declaring that the "moral solidarity" of Portugal and Brazil had not been altered by Brazil's declaration of war against Germany and Italy.

In an announcement issued after an extraordinary session of the Cabinet, the Premier said that the position of neutrality assumed by Portugal in the war had never meant "any breach of the historical bonds which link Portugal and other countries."

This was especially true, he said, with regard to Brazil "with whom tight ties of blood make relations between the two countries unchangeable."

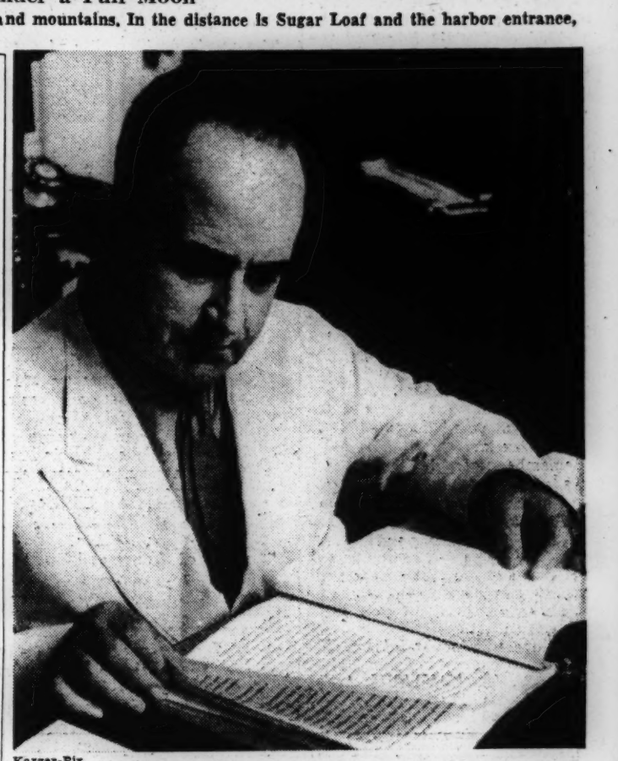
The statement added:

At a moment when Brazil is involved in the war, the Portuguese Government heartily expresses in the name of the Portuguese people their feelings of fraternal esteem, of moral solidarity and of sincere emotion with which they accompany the brother people in the attitude of sacrifices that the Brazilian people assumed in the defense of what Brazilians consider their honor and right.

Brazil's declaration definitely brought the war home to the Portuguese people, who already were much interested in the situation, involving as it does Portugal's oldest ally, England, its spiritual stepmother, France, and its Latin mater, Italy.

It seemed highly unlikely that Portugal would alter its present policy of neutrality, but it was regarded as probable that it would enter a new phase in which both people and government will be more seriously preoccupied with the war and its problems.

This seemed to be assured by Portugal' close ties with Brazil—in race, language and culture and in social and economic matters. Brazil's capital of Rio de Janeiro, for instance, is probably the "biggest Portuguese city," since there are more people of Portuguese descent living there than in Lisbon itself.



Karger-Pix

Getulio Vargas, President of Brazil

This powerful head of the Brazilian Government has led his country steadily into the camp of the Allies.

Line-up of Americas In War of the World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Aug. 24

The 21 American nations are now disposed as follows toward the war:

Fighting Axis: 12—United States, Brazil, Mexico, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama.

Broken diplomatic relations with Axis: 7—Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay.

Maintaining diplomatic relations with Axis: 2—Argentina and Chile.

Chinese View

CHUNGKING, China, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Republican Daily News said today Brazil's declaration of war against Germany and Italy was "a floodlight in the depressing Allied situation caused by developments in India and Russia."

"It shows an ever-increasing majority of mankind at war against aggression and force," it added. "It is a sure sign of Axis defeat and Allied victory."

31 Allies Now Stand Against Axis Aims

Thirty-one countries are standing together under arms against the Axis since Brazil declared war on Germany and Italy. They are:

Allies

Australia	Honduras
Belgium	India
Brazil	Luxemburg
Canada	Mexico
China	New Zealand
Costa Rica	Nicaragua
Cuba	Norway
Czechoslovakia	Panama
Dominican Republic	Philippine Commonwealth
El Salvador	Poland
Ethiopia	South Africa
Fighting France	Soviet Union
Great Britain	The Netherlands
Greece	United States
Guatemala	Yugoslavia
Haiti	

Axis

Bulgaria	Japan
Croatia	Manchukuo
Finland	Rumania
Germany	Slovakia
Hungary	Thailand
Italy	

[In some cases nations in one list have not declared war on all the others. Brazil, for instance, exempts Japan.]

Argentina Grants Nonbelligerent Status

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 24 (AP)—Informed sources said today that President Castillo of Argentina had signed a decree granting Brazil nonbelligerent status in its war with Germany and Italy.

The decree is expected to be published later in the day.

While the Foreign Office, which announced last night that such a statement would be forthcoming, gave no indication of its attitude, there was general belief the Government would grant Brazil nonbelligerent status, thus enabling its ships to use Argentine ports as in peacetime.

The position of Argentina—one of two Western Hemisphere nations still maintaining relations with the Axis powers — was thrown into bold belief by an expression of solidarity with Brazil which came from their joint neighbor, Uraguay.

In a message to President Vargas of Brazil, President Baldomir of Uruguay declared his nation was ready to carry out the Havana agreement which he said "makes the continent a single nation against agressions of a non-American state."

Some observers took this statement as an indication that Uruguay might follow Brazil into the war. An official announcement issued in Montevideo last night by Foreign Minister Alberto Guani after a series of conferences with the Brazilian and United States Ambassadors said the Uruguayan Government had decided on the terms of a decree fixing its position, but details were not immediately disclosed.

It was expected that the decree certainly would grant Brazil nonbelligerent status.

In direct support of its northern neighbor, meanwhile, Uruguay began a roundup of Germans and Italians who had fled across the border from Brazil.

The possibility that other South American nations might be drawn actively into the war was not excluded by observers.

Chile—The second American nation still maintaining relations with the Axis—maintained official silence with regard to the situation, although the Government protested vigorously to Berlin last week over the sinking of Brazilian ships.

Peru's Foreign Minister Alfredo Solf y Muro paid three calls on President Prado but the foreign office declined to comment on Brazil's action.

However, Lima's powerful newspaper El Comercio said editorially that the situation resulting from Brazil's decision makes difficult the maintenance of the neutrality policy observed by ony two nations of the hemisphere.

Peru extended today to Brazil the rights of nonbelligerency in the war with Germany and Italy.

The Government also announced it would propose that other American countries hold a "permanent consultation" on collective measures for continental defense.

Fast Traveling Red Sox Come Home Tomorrow for Double-Header With Cleveland

Segura Becomes Favorite For National Net Crown

By Wendell A. Davis
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There have been notable foreign winners of our national tennis championship, but few could surpass the rising popularity of the latest outside challenger, Francisco "Pancho" Segura of Ecuador.

Not since 1936, when Fred Perry of England defeated Don Budge's first real challenge to the crown, has a foreign contestant won the final of the historic Forest Hills tournament. Only one foreign player has reached the final round since that time, although many worthy challengers have tossed their racquets on center court. Baron G. von Cramm was ousted in the final by Budge in 1937, the first of two successive triumphs by the great Californian in the nationals.

Team Folded

The championship Australian Davis Cup team folded in the nationals after winning the prized international championship in 1939, and since then there has been no outstanding foreign entry.

This year a young Ecuadoran with a world of spirit, the necessary stroke production, and a tennis "savvy" worthy of a champion has entered the picture with a resounding smash after his Longwood Bowl victory over Lieut. Gardnar Mulloy, United States Navy, yesterday.

Previous to yesterday's brilliant match, tennis experts said Segura couldn't last five torrid sets. They said of Mulloy, after watching the Miami, Fla., veteran, that the master would prove his mastery over his pupil.

But Segura disproved all. He not only carried the battle to Mulloy in every point in five sets, but he held complete mastery of the situation throughout. Only Mulloy's fabulous forehand and court generalship kept him in the battle.

When it was all over and Segura began walking off the court with a 6—3, 6—4, 7—9, 3—6, 6—1 triumph, the few thousands of melting spectators gave the Latin American a tremendously popular ovation. They whistled, shouted "Pancho," and the little fellow weakly but happily, raised his racquets to each stand, and beamed: "Muchas Gracias."

Segura deserved that victory yesterday. He had lost six out of seven previous matches with his teacher, Mulloy. Besides Mulloy held an undefeated record for 1942 going into the match. But the master had taught the pupil too well, and after the match admitted as much.

Need Quick Start

In reference to the coming singles which starts this Thursday in New York, Mulloy said: "You have to get too quick a start against Pancho. His pace is so terrific and his ball so low, that unless your anticipation is keen and your footwork quick, he's got you right from the start."

Segura will never let up. He works for every point, no matter the odds. That kind of pressure, coupled with his severe two-fisted forehand and his now steady backhand, not to mention his cleverly conceived two-fisted drops, makes him a tough customer to beat.

Right now, he's the favorite to take the national singles. And the Ted Schroeders, Billy Talberts, and Frankie Parkers had better beware.

"Me fight, Pancho win," the colorful youngster explodes with a sincere determination.

Meanwhile, the women's singles appears all wrapped up by the young Beverly Hills, blonde, Louise Brough. Miss Brough yesterday continued her undefeated record with a convincing 6-2, 6-1 victory over Margaret Osborne, San Francisco. It was the fifth consecutive tournament win for Miss Brough.

Ralph Chambers, club professional at Longwood, was talking of Miss Brough the other day. "I've seen many, many champions come along. You can tell them, first time they make an appearance. They might not be ready at the time, but you know it won't take a Don Budge or an Alice Marble long to reach the top. Louise Brough has the same 'championship' temperament."

* * *

The men's doubles title at the Longwood Cricket Club went to the surprising South Americans, Segura and Alejo Russell, Argentina, by 6-2, 10-8 over Mulloy and Dick McKee, Miami.

* * *

Segura's triumph is the 48th running of the Longwood Bowl was the first major turf championship for a South American man contestant. Adrian Quist of Australia was the last Bowl winner, in 1939.

* * *

Senorita Anita Lizana of Chile won the women's national singles championship in 1937.

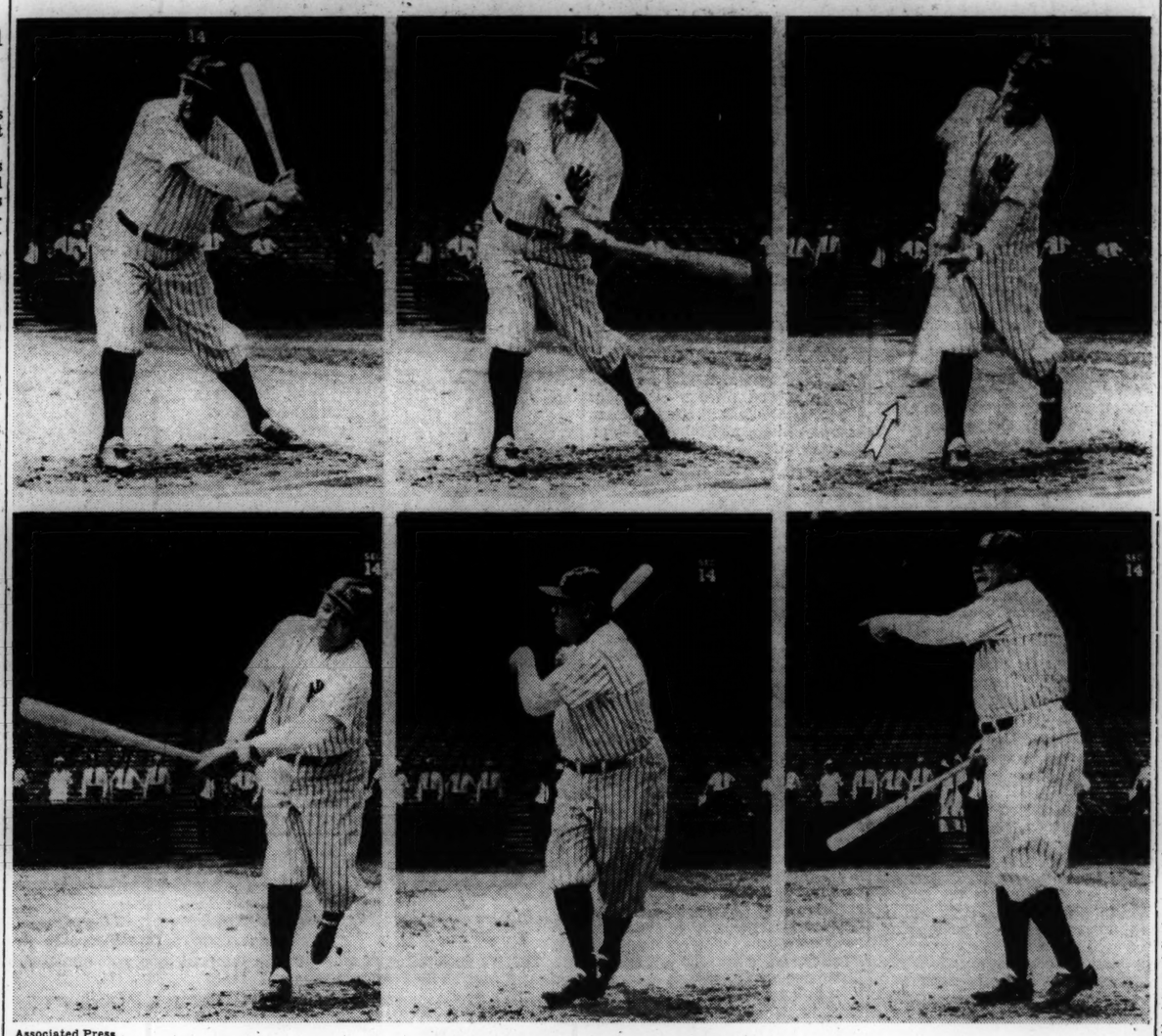
* * *

Most of the tennisers already have arrived at Forest Hills to complete training for the national singles and the national doubles. Pauline Betz, who lost in the final a year ago, to Mrs. Sarah Cooke, remains at Longwood for a week of practice against All Stitt, current Massachusetts champion.

* * *

The pair of Segura and Russell will go a long ways in the doubles championship, but should Schroeder team with Parker, as the rumor goes, the Schroeder duo would be heavily favored. Schroeder and Jack Kramer successfully defended their national tandem title last year at the Longwood Cricket Club.

The Babe Is Still a Power at the Plate



Associated Press

Back in Familiar Surroundings

Although retired from baseball competition, Babe Ruth can still show the form that made him the home-run king of the major leagues for so many years. Here he is shown warming up for his exhibition in Yankee Stadium yesterday, when he hit two home runs off the delivery of Walter Johnson, former Washington great, as part of the show for the benefit of Army-Navy Relief. In the top row, left to right: He gets set, swings, and connects (the arrow shows the ball); and in the lower row he begins his follow through, turns half-way around, and it's a homer.

Croninmen Play Western Clubs in Fenway Stand

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Home for their final Fenway Park encounters with the western half of the American League, the Red Sox tomorrow play a double-header as the opener of a four-game series with the Cleveland Indians. A month ago this series would have had a decided "crucial" tinge, with second place involved. But the Sox have removed that angle of late by playing the best ball in the league. Seven and a half games separated the two rivals this morning.

The Red Sox remain at home until Sunday, Sept. 6, meeting Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, and Philadelphia in that order before making their final tour of the West.

Braves Touring

Meanwhile, the Braves will be riding the Pullmans in the western sector of the National League, visiting Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, and Philadelphia before coming home for a series with the Dodgers. There has been much said against the current big league schedules and the Braves cannot be blamed for complaining. On Sept. 1 they keep a night date at St. Louis, then go all the way to Chicago for one game with the Cubs. From the Windy City the locals move to Philadelphia.

Before leaving town, Al Javery added another chapter to the local contention that he is the year's high ranking young pitcher in his league. He won his 11th game of the season and his fifth straight, holding the Phils to six scattered hits and one run. In taking those five in a row, the Massachusetts boy has yielded just two runs in 45 innings. Despite one of the weakest offenses in baseball, he moves steadily along the victory trail. He has not been beaten since July 29 when Rip Sewell blanked the Braves, 3-0, at Braves Field.

Watch Browns

But to get back to the Red Sox: they swing back tomorrow against a club which has beaten them five times in the last seven starts since late June. However, the Indians have not been hitting well for weeks and should not make too much trouble here for Joe Cronin's pitchers. In fact, Lou Boudreau's chief problem at the moment is to keep ahead of the charging St. Louis Browns. Just half a game separated the two today.

The Red Sox came home with Ted Williams leading the league in batting at .346, in runs scored at 107, in runs batted in with 111, and in homers with 26. Dom Di Maggio was head man with 35 two-baggers and Tex Hughson deserved the top ranking among moundsmen with a 17-and-three record. On top of that, Bobby Doerr was tied for second place in run production and two base hits.

* * *

Briefs . . . Williams has a 10-point lead on Joe Gordon in the batting race . . . Rube Melton blanked the Braves in the second game yesterday, a four-hitter . . . The Red Sox have now taken seven straight from the A's and 13 out of 20 for the season . . . Lou Finney has a hitting streak of 12 games and boosted his average to .280 . . . Tony Lupien is up to .277 . . . Both Lou and Tony got off to bad starts this spring, used often in pinch hitting roles . . . It takes a lot of hits to get them back in the .300 class . . . Jim Tabor now has 10 homers . . . Dick Newsome's win Saturday at Phillie was his first since June 26.

* * *

When Ted Williams tossed his bat high in the air yesterday at Shibe Park, fans showered him with whatever they could get their hands on . . . You could hardly blame the Philadelphia fans for being "low" the way the Sox were treating their Athletics . . . The Braves play an exhibition at Lancaster, Pa., this evening, with Art Johnson and Bill Donovan doing the pitching . . . It will be a test for Johnson's arm . . . It seemed good to see the Babe's name in headlines again.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	84	35	.706	
St. Louis	77	43	.642	7½
New York	65	57	.533	20½
Cincinnati	59	61	.492	25½
Pittsburgh	55	63	.466	28½
Chicago	53	68	.460	29½
Boston	50	74	.403	36½
Philadelphia	34	81	.296	48

Results Aug. 22

Boston 2, Philadelphia 1.
Philadelphia 5, Boston 3.
Brooklyn 10, New York 5.
St. Louis 7, Pittsburgh 6.
Chicago 5, Cincinnati 4.

Results Aug. 23

Boston 3, Philadelphia 1.
Philadelphia 2, Boston 0.
Brooklyn 6, New York 4.
Brooklyn 7, New York 5.
Pittsburgh 5, St. Louis 3.
St. Louis 5, Pittsburgh 2.
Chicago 3, Cincinnati 0.
Chicago 3, Cincinnati 0.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	81	42	.659	..
Boston	72	51	.585	9
Cleveland	64	58	.525	16½
St. Louis	64	59	.520	17
Detroit	61	64	.488	21
Chicago	53	64	.453	25
Washington	48	71	.403	31
Philadelphia	48	82	.369	36½

Results Aug. 22

Boston 11, Philadelphia 3.
Boston 11, Philadelphia 5
New York 1, Washington 0.
Chicago 3, Cleveland 1.
One game postponed.

Results Aug. 23

Boston 2, Philadelphia 0.
Boston 7, Philadelphia 0.
Washington 7, New York 6.
New York 3, Washington 0.
Chicago 3, Cleveland 1.
Cleveland 1, Chicago 0.
St. Louis 2, Detroit 1.
St. Louis 4, Detroit 2.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Weekly Baseball Round-up

Fan interest reached a new August peak during the past week when the Red Sox, playing the best ball in the majors, won eight out of nine and knocked a substantial 3½ games off the Yankee lead in the American League. With Tex Hughson their pace setter, the Bostonians took three of their four starts with the Yanks and five straight at Phillie, to move to a point just nine contests in the rear of the world champions in the pennant race.

Hughson, a lanky Texan who can make a ball do everything but talk, and is probably working on that by now, blanked the Athletics yesterday for his 17th win of the season and his 11th straight. As Joe Dobson won the other half of the bill, 7-0, the A's were stopped without a run by Joe Cronin's improved pitching staff.

Spurt Too Late

The Red Sox have now won 12 of their most recent 13 starts and face a lengthy home stand. Many of their followers are suggesting a World Series at Fenway Park. Certainly no club in fast company has shown the all-around class of the Croninmen during the week. But the spurt probably is too late. They trail the Yankees by nine games in the losing column—a terrific handicap at this late stage of the race. Time is too short.

The Yankees themselves won five out of nine and moved closer to a double play record. The only other better-than-.500 pace in the American League belonged to the Browns, who repulsed Detroit's drive to regain fourth place by beating them in a double bill yesterday. Four games now separate the two clubs. The Indians, who have not been hitting for a month, now are threatened by the Browns, with the Sewells just one half game behind them.

Lyons' 11th

Jimmy Dykes could do no better than 3-3 for the week and his chances of finishing in the first division are almost nil. However, Ted Lyons won his 11th game yesterday. The Athletics are getting nowhere in their belated efforts to leave the cellar, despite the fact that the seventh-place Senators have not yet recovered from their beatings at Fenway Park a while back

In the National League, the Dodgers stood up well under an assault by the Giants. The Brooks had a good five won and only one lost week, Rube Melton of the Phils being the only pitcher who could beat them. Dolph Camilli's timely hitting continues to be a major factor in Leo Durocher's drive toward a second straight flag. Dolph won the twin bill opener yesterday by hitting one out of the park with the bases loaded in the 10th inning.

Contenders Meet

Hope for a late Cardinal victory in the pennant race was revived as the Southworth clan roared through the West with a six and one pace. Billy won eight straight before stopped by Pittsburgh on Sunday. However, all this spurt got him was half a game closer to the flying Dodgers. The Redbirds are putting up a game battle, but it probably will be a losing one unless they get help from the rest of the league. Interest tonight centers on St. Louis, where the two leading contenders open a four-game series.

The Cubs are again making threatening gestures at the Pirates, who lead the second division. Jimmy Wilson saw Claude Passeau chalk up his 17th victory over the week end.

The almost total collapse of the Cincinnati Reds has the league talking. Bill McKechnie's latest is losing double-headers without scoring a run. His offense must be one of the weakest in modern major league history. Consequently, the Giants seem almost certain to finish third behind the Cardinals and Dodgers. Five contests separated the Reds and New Yorkers early today.

Restaurants

LAWRENCE, MASS.

Puritan Confectionery Co.
Tea Room, Candies Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.
Puritan Ice Cream Stands
Daniel Webster Highway, North of Manchester
57 Hanover Street Tel. 4307
897 Elm Street Tel. 4910
Concord, N. H. 19 No. Main Street
Lawrence, Mass. 401 Essex Street
Portland, Me. 566 Congress Street

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, Two Games, 1st Game 1:30
RED SOX vs. CLEVELAND
Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . Hub. 2125
Fenway Park . . . . . Ken. 6231

CAHA Rules War Effort Comes First

TORONTO, Aug. 24 (CP)—The Canadian Amateur Hockey Association at the close of its meetings here yesterday announced that instructions are going to all its branches that under no conditions must hockey shedules interfere with war industry in the coming season.

Possibility was seen of amateur games being played during morning hours or possibly starting at midnight in order to avoid interference with working hours of players engaged in war industry.

No statement was issued regarding the new agreement with the N. H. L. on Junior hockey players. Under this agreement Junior players now may turn professional without first receiving the sanction of the C. A. H. A., formerly necessary. Officers of the C. A. H. A., including President Frank Sargent of Port Arthur, discussed this among other matters with Governors of the N. H. L. here in the past few days.

The C. A. H. A. allocated $9,000 to the nine local branches for promotion of minor hockey, including juveniles, bantams, and midgets, but it was not stated how the amount is being apportioned.

Proposal from Eddie Shore, new General Manager of the Buffalo Club of the American Hockey League, for a Senior "A" club of the O. H. A. to play in Buffalo, was referred to the O. H. A. sub-committee.

Falkenburgs Win Tennis Trophies

OTTAWA, Aug. 24 (AP)—They'll soon have to build an extension to the mantel piece in the Falkenburg home in Hollywood, Calif.

Tom, 17, won the singles title of the Junior Davis Cup tennis tourney between the best young players in the United States and Canada, by defeating Brother Bob, 16, in the final, 11-9, 2-6, 6-2.

Then they combined to take the doubles crown, 5-7, 6-1, 6-3, with Art MacDonald of San Gabriel, Calif., and Fred Kovaleski of Detroit, as their victims.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Carey	1	0	1	0	1	1.000
Williams	422	107	146	26	111	.346
Pesky	493	81	161	2	40	.327
Doerr	485	58	138	15	86	.317
Cronin	76	7	23	4	22	.303
Newsome	53	4	16	0	5	.302
Di Maggio	514	91	149	13	42	.290
Finney	293	46	82	2	36	.280
Lupien	354	47	98	3	55	.277
Tabor	438	48	112	10	68	.256
Fox	241	38	60	3	40	.249
Peacock	205	14	50	0	14	.244
Conroy	224	19	43	4	19	.192
Campbell	14	4	1	0	0	.067

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Lombardi	231	23	74	8	32	.320
Holmes	461	41	126	3	31	.273
Waner	264	37	70	1	29	.265
Kluttz	185	18	48	1	26	.259
Fernandez	466	48	118	6	47	.253
Miller	483	41	118	6	40	.244
West	374	44	80	11	39	.238
Masi	77	14	18	0	9	.234
Gremp	173	9	40	3	17	.231
Slati	353	44	80	4	30	.227
Cuccinello	81	5	18	1	7	.222
Roberge	113	9	25	1	9	.221
Ross	199	18	42	5	17	.211
Cooney	188	21	37	0	6	.197

Ruth Displays Old Form To Satisfied Customers

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—The big fellow still stands alone.

A little broader about the shoulders and with a little less bounce to his walk, Babe Ruth yesterday again proved that he still can knock 'em a mile, and that he still is in a class by himself as a gate attraction.

More than 69,000 fans—69,136 to be exact—came to the Yankee Stadium, lured partly by the prospect of a double-header between the Yankees and Washington Senators, partly by the fact every cent of the approximate $80,000 proceeds were to go to the Army-Navy Relief Fund, but mostly by the fact that once again they would see the big guy with the mincing, waddling walk and the No. 3 on his back swing at the pitches of the great Walter Johnson.

Did Not Disappoint

They expected something out of the ordinary, and the Babe, ever the showman, didn't disappoint.

With another old Yankee, Benny Bengough, catching; Billy Evans, the retired umpire who saw the Bambino hit many a mighty wallop, calling them, and the "Big Train" zipping them over, Ruth hit two prodigious blows which brought a feeling of nostalgia to the fans.

The first, after he had hit a weak fly, was a line drive into the right field stands. The second, coming after an assortment of balls, strikes, singles, doubles and outfield flies, was a Ruthian wallop par excellence.

What did it matter if it curved foul by a few feet as it soared into the third deck of the right field stands. The Babe was satisfied, and the crowd was satisfied, and a mighty roar went up as the King of Swat, playing his role up to the hilt, trotted around the bases in that familiar, lazy lope and doffed his cap triumphantly as he crossed the plate.

They Loved It

That was what the fans had come to see, and they loved it. They saw two ball games, with the Yanks and Senators splitting. They saw a field day on the field, with the Senator's Georgie Case giving his team victories in both the 60-yard dash and the relay, and a throwing-for-accuracy and fungo-hitting contest.

But they came to see the Bambino, and even the players, as open-mouthed as the most hero-worshiping fan as they stood on the dugout steps to watch the years turn back, shook wondering heads and marveled.

There's never been a guy quite like him. Or even close.

Johnson pitched 17 balls. Three were called strikes, seven were balls. Of the others Ruth got anything from a piece to the whole thing.

Week-End Sports In Brief

By the Associated Press

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Francisco Segura of Ecuador defeated Lieut. (J. G.) Gardnar Mulloy, U. S. N., 6—3, 6—4, 7—9, 3—6, 6—1, in final 48th Longwood Bowl tennis tourney. Before Mulloy entered Navy he was Segura's amateur coach at Miami University.

* * *

Oestersun, Sweden — Gunder Haegg, Swedish fireman, ran 2,000 meters in record-breaking time of 5:11.8, five full seconds faster than Archie San Romani's accepted world standard.

* * *

Jacksonville, Ind.—James Counselman of St. Louis lowered own American record for 100-meter breaststroke from 1:15.3 to 1:13.1.

* * *

Camp Grant, Ill. — Chicago's football Bears used passes to defeat Camp Grant eleven, 32 to 6, in prelude to game with College All-Stars Friday night.

* * *

York, Maine — Top-seeded Paul Guibord of Hartford, Conn., former Dartmouth tennis captain, won the Maine State tennis championship title.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Dolph Camilli and Billy Herman, Dodgers—Former hit grand slam homer in 10th inning of first game to beat Giants and latter's two-run single brought in winning runs in nightcap.

Jim Vernon, Senators, and Ernie Bonham, Yankees—Former drove in five runs, two in three-run ninth inning rally that won opener, while latter hurled six-hit shutout in abbreviated nightcap.

Elbie Fletcher, Pirates, and Murry Dickson, Cardinals—Former slammed eighth inning homer that gave Bucs first game and latter pitched four-hit ball to win afterpiece.

Ted Lyons, White Sox, and Jim Bagby, Indians—Former pitched three-hitter to win first game, but latter evened score with five-hit shut-out in second.

Al Javery, Braves, and Rube Melton, Phils—They pitched their teams to victory in dividing double-header, former on six hits and latter with four-hit shut-out.

Tex Hughson and Joe Dobson, Red Sox—Each pitched four-hit ball in double shut-out over Athletics.

Claude Passeau and Lon Warneke, Cubs—Pitched double shut-out over Reds, latter with two-hitter.

John Niggeling and Bob Muncrief, Browns—Hurled double victory over Tigers, each yielding only six hits.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	10	3	0	1.000
Hughson	29	17	2	.850
Brown	27	7	2	.778
Bailand	16	3	1	.750
Terry	18	6	5	.545
Wagner	24	11	11	.500
Dobson	24	8	8	.500
Newsome	22	8	9	.471
Judd	25	7	9	.438
Ryba	16	2	3	.400

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Tost	30	10	7	.588
Salvo	20	6	6	.500
Javery	36	11	13	.458
Sain	34	4	6	.400
Tobin	31	10	17	.370
Earley	22	4	10	.286
Donovan	22	1	5	.167
Johnson	1	0	0	.000
Lamanna	1	0	1	.000

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today A Year Ago

Bob Jones' Ryder Cup challengers won six of 10 singles matches and halved another at Detroit for 8½ to 6½ triumph in two-day competition.

Three Years Ago

Betty Hicks, 18, of Long Beach, Calif., eliminated Maureen Orcutt, 3 and 1, in quarterfinals of women's national golf championship at Darien, Conn.

Five Years Ago

Rudy York, young Detroit catcher, walloped three home runs in a double-header with Philadelphia Athletics.

Wallace Wade Brings Eleven To Rose Bowl

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 24 (AP)—Maj. Wallace Wade led a football team into the famed Rose Bowl today—a different sort of team.

It was a collection of former college and professional stars banded together under the Stars and Stripes of the U. S. Army. It was the Army's western aggregation which plays the Washington Redskins in Los Angeles' Coliseum Aug. 30.

Played in Bowl

Wade, who played in the Rose Bowl himself in 1916 with Brown University and returned later with teams from Alabama and Duke, brought his 46-man squad to Pasadena from Camp Cooke, where he has been tuning up the Army eleven for several weeks.

Wade has one team pretty well selected. It includes eight men who played football at Texas A. & M. College, one from the University of Texas, and two ex-Florida men.

In the backfield he has John Kimbrough, Jim Thomason, Bill Conatser, and Marion Pugh, all Texas Aggies. Linemen include Henry Hauser, Leonard Dickey, Joe Routt, W. H. Dawson of the Aggies, Park Myers of Texas, and Forrest Ferguson and Julius Battista from Florida.

Flew to San Diego

The Army squad arrived at Pasadena today but no workouts were scheduled until a double-bill tomorrow. Major Wade and his staff flew to San Diego today to scout the formidable Redskins in an intrasquad game at their training camp.

Two additions to the Army outfit are due to reach Los Angeles Saturday after playing in the College All-star-Chicago Bear game at Chicago. They are Bob Gude, Vanderbilt's great center, and Holt Rast, ex-Alabama end.

Minor Leagues

Results Aug. 23

By the Associated Press

International League

Syracuse 8-6, Newark 3-2.
Rochester 5-6, Jersey City 3-4.
Toronto 3-0, Baltimore 0-7.
Montreal 5-3, Buffalo 2-0.

American Association

Toledo 5-0, Indianapolis 1-1.
St. Paul 3-2, Kansas City 1-7.
Milwaukee 6-3, Minneapolis 5-6.
Louisville 7-7, Columbus 2-3.

Pacific Coast League

Hollywood 5-1, Oakland 4-7.
Los Angeles 4-4, San Francisco 2-5.
Portland 4-6, Seattle 3-4.
Sacramento 6-2, San Diego 2-1.

Southern Association

Atlanta, 18-8, New Orleans 4-1.
Nashville 11-2, Memphis 4-1.
Birmingham at Chattanooga (2), postponed.
Little Rock at Knoxville (2), postponed.

Eastern League

Elmira 7-3, Springfield 1-0.
Binghamton 7-1, Albany 1-6.
Williamsport 3-0, Hartford 2-1.
Scranton at Wilkes-Barre, postponed.

Texas League

Fort Worth 4-3, Oklahoma City 2-1.
Tulsa 7-4, Dallas 4-0.
San Antonio 6-2, Beaumont 0-1 (second game, 10 innings).
Shreveport at Houston, postponed.

American Association

CHICAGO, Aug. 24 (AP)—American Association standings:

	W	L	Pct.
Milwaukee	73	62	.541
Columbus	72	63	.537
Kansas City	75	65	.339
Louisville	69	66	.511
Toledo	68	65	.511
Minneapolis	70	69	.504
Indianapolis	68	69	.496
St. Paul	63	87	.374

Jottings From Sports Roundup

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—Here are a couple of new angles on the football-for-soldiers business, presented by a fellow who was closely connected with the college game before he went into the Army Air Force . . . His idea is that the only servicemen who can get ready to play tough schedules are the Cadets, who have regular hours set aside for athletics. The ones who work with planes (or make it machine guns, tanks, etc.) for 12 or 14 hours a day are too tired for serious athletics . . . "As you know, football is pretty tough," he remarks, "and the boys will not go for it in a big way unless some provision is made to give them time to practice. The boys in khaki have another big battle, and they will not be as interested in football as they were in college" . . . Still, if they can run a big-time program and not interfere with training—and some say they can—we don't see the purpose in calling it off . . . A winning team is a handy way to build up the old college—or We got the best outfit in this man's army—spirit!

* * *

When a sailor thumbed a ride on a truck in Detroit the other day the result was the sale of $27,500 worth of tickets for the Amateur Softball Association world championships . . . The sailor was Chief Petty Officer Max Gail, who has been working with the Association because this year's profits will go to the Detroit Navy Recreational Fund . . . He told the truck driver, who was Bill Barnett, Athletic Director of the Teamsters' Union . . . Barnett got a bright idea, and the eventual result was that the union bought out the University of Detroit Stadium for the night of the tournament semifinals.

* * *

When Jimmie Hitchcock reports to the Chapel Hill Naval Pre-Flight School Thursday, Head Coach Jack Meagher of Auburn will be fresh out of assistants to help him start football practice Sept. 1. . . . Hitchcock is the seventh Auburn coach to enter the service. . . . Glad note for suburbanites: When his Milwaukee Brewers are playing at home, Manager Charlie Grimm goes to the park early every afternoon and helps cut the grass in the outfield with a hand mower. He says it is a great conditioner.

Rene Chouteau of St. Louis and Yale, intercollegiate 1,500-meter champion last year, still is one of the fastest swimmers at the North Carolina Naval Pre-Flight School, but he's slowing down. The intensive physical fitness program the cadets go through has developed a lot of muscles Chouteau never used in swimming. . . . Branch Rickey reports that the St. Louis Cardinals' organization has sent 124 players to the armed forces, including 17 from the Columbus, Ga., farm club. . . . And the latest P. G. A. check-up shows 148 pro golfers in uniform.

* * *

Lowdown on why Schoolboy Rowe and Babe Dahlgren balked at reporting to Montreal is that Larry MacPhail couldn't guarantee them a cut in the World Series money. . . . Boston wants a look at the "Little Norway" soccer team that made a fine showing in Brooklyn last week. . . . The hitting star of the last-place Rome club in the Canadian-American League is Johnny Lasplaces.

Sets New Record

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Aug. 24 (AP)—Jose Bento De Assis, Brazilian sprinter, who is the national A. A. U. indoor broad jump champion of the United States, established a Southern American 50-meter mark yesterday by covering the distance in :05.6.

The mark was set in a meet inaugurating the Pacaembu Stadium in Sao Paulo.

Eastern League

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24 (AP)—Eastern League standings, including games of Sunday, Aug. 23:

	W	L	Pct.
Albany	74	44	.627
Scranton	68	49	.581
Wilkes-Barre	70	52	.574
Binghamton	67	56	.545
Williamsport	65	55	.542
Hartford	54	68	.450
Elmira	54	66	.450
Springfield	30	92	.246

International League

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—International League standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	82	52	.612
Montreal	76	65	.519
Syracuse	69	66	.511
Jersey City	69	64	.508
Baltimore	68	67	.504
Buffalo	67	71	.486
Toronto	65	70	.481
Rochester	53	84	.387

Commerce and Finance

Nelson Plans Closer Supervision Over Flow of War Materials

Business and Industry

Firms Indicted For Conspiring To Defraud U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Justice Department announced today the indictment of nine companies and six of their officers on charges of conspiring to defraud the Government in connection with the sale of more than $50,000,000 of insulated cable to the Navy.

The indictment was returned secretly Aug. 17 by a federal grand jury at Newark, N. J., and was opened in Federal District Court today.

The announcement said that one company already had returned $250,000 to the Navy on contracts involving $2,000,000 and that a proportionate return was expected on the other contracts. This would aggregate around $3,000,000.

Companies Listed

Those named in the indictment were:

Rockbestos Products Corporation of New Haven, Conn., and Arthur G. Newton, president.

General Electric Company of Schenectady, N. Y.

The Okonite Company of Passaic, N. J., and Frank C. Jones, president.

Collyer Insulated Wire Company of Pawtucket, R. I., and Robert C. Moeller, secretary-treasurer.

The American Steel & Wire Company of New Jersey, with principal offices at Cleveland.

General Cable Company of New York and Dwight R. G. Palmer, president (this company's plant at Bayonne, N. J., was taken over by the Navy for six days because of an outlaw strike.)

National Electric Products Corporation of Pittsburgh and William C. Robinson, Sr., president.

Anaconda Wire & Cable Company of Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., and W. L. Sprackling, executive vice-president.

Phelps Dodge Copper Products Corporation of New York.

The indictment charged that the defendants conspired to submit identical bids, and that since 1937 Rockbestos had mailed to the other companies copies of its bids, which were submitted by the others as their own.

The charge cites 20 sets of bids submitted to the Navy between Aug. 27, 1939, and April 17, 1942, on contracts ranging from $12,000 to more than $6,000,000 in which all bids were alleged to have been identical.

Huge Profits

Cost studies indicate, the Justice Department said, that the defendants made profits of 35 to 70 per cent on cable sold to the Navy. This would mean profits aggregating at least $18,000,000 on Navy purchases amounting to between $50,000,000 and $55,000,000 since 1940.

The indictment alleged that the conspiracy had existed since 1933, but particularly during the past three years. Purchases of the cable involved — described as "AVC cable and various types of unpatented cable"—now run around $6,000,000 a month.

The Rockbestos Company gave the Government an irrevocabie license to use "AVC Cable" for the life of the patent, the indictment said. Previously, it continued, the company issued licenses to sell the cable to General Electric and Okonite with a provision that no sale be made "at prices lower or on terms or conditions of sale more favorable to the purchaser than those fixed by Rockbestos." In 1933 the agreement was changed to remove the price-fixing provision on sales to the Government and later licenses were issued to the other defendant companies.

Living Costs Rise 0.4 P. C. in Month

WASHINGTON (AP)—The cost of living in large cities rose 0.4 per cent between mid-June and mid-July, the Labor Department reported.

Prices of unregulated goods and services advanced 1.6 per cent while controlled items increased 0.1 per cent. The most important advances occurred in unregulated foods. Among the controlled items the most important increases were in prices of gasoline and fuel oil in eastern cities. Rents in a number of cities were reduced as they were brought under federal control.

The recent overall advance brought the Bureau of Labor Statistics cost of living index to 116.9 per cent of the 1935-39 average. Costs on July 15 were 11 per cent higher than on the same date last year. By mid-July, the department said, families of wage earners and lower salaried workers had to spend $1.19 to buy the same things for which they spent $1.00 before the outbreak of the war in 1939.

War Financing by 423 Banks Up $1,058,566,000

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Bankers Association reported that loans made by 423 of the nation's larger commercial banks to finance war production increased $1,058,556,000 in this quarter ended June 30. These banks, located in 162 cities, had total of $4,179,052,261 outstanding in loans and loan commitments on June 30.

Corn Grindings Well Above '41

NEW YORK—A corn grind of 9,717,326 bushels during the month of July for products going into domestic use was reported through the Corn Industries Research Foundation on behalf of 11 refiners of starches, syrups, sugars and other products of corn. This compares with a grind of 9,767,762 bushels in the previous month and 7,850,233 bushels in July, 1941.

All War Production Schedules To Be Integrated by the WPB

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—Production Chief Donald M. Nelson this week will withdraw some of the authority he has delegated to the armed services in connection with priorities, it was reported today.

The move, designed to give Mr. Nelson closer personal supervision over the flow of war materials, would tie in closely with his disclosure Saturday that semi-independent production scheduling by the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission thus far has "resulted in some scheduling ahead of overall productive capacity."

Such semi-independent scheduling will be stopped, Mr. Nelson declared, adding that, from now on, all war production schedules would be integrated by the War Production Board to "reconcile our needs with our resources.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of War Information has issued to the press the following statement on the second war production report by Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board:

Munitions production increased 16 per cent last month, continuing recent months' expansion in the output of planes, guns, tanks, ships and other war equipment, WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson announced in his second war production report.

Output Increases

Although progress was uneven, and efforts are being directed toward bringing about balance between production items, the WPB index of munitions production advanced in July to 350 (preliminary)—three and one-half times as great as in November, 1941, the month before Pearl Harbor, upon which the index is based. The June index (revised) was 303.

But July output was 7 per cent short of the production forecasts made on the first of the month. It was, nevertheless, an improvement over June performance, indicating that progress is being made in working up toward scheduled objectives.

In brief, the score on war production for July (measured by the index) was as follows:

Aircraft production; up 11 per cent over June.

Ordnance production; up 26 per cent over June.

Naval ship production: up 22 per cent over June.

Merchant ship tonnage: up 6 per cent over June.

"The big job ahead of us right now," said Mr. Nelson, "is to bring our program into balance and make sure that we use our materials and facilities as wisely as possible. This is one of the principal tasks on which the WPB is engaged. We must make sure that we produce promptly those most important fighting weapons the services must have; but in addition, we must speed up the slow items and slow down some of the fast ones so that the unbalance which now marks part of the program is brought into adjustment.

Must Redouble Efforts

"This means that we must redouble our efforts, particularly on the low spots, if we are to make our goals by the year's end, and the recent realignment of WPB, plus the further development of scheduling and use of the production requirements plan—now our basic device for controlling industrial operations—are all designed to help us do this job.

"The War Department, Navy Department and Maritime Commission thus far have scheduled production semi-independently. This has resulted in some scheduling ahead of overall productive capacity. Forecasts of production have been increased several times. Now, since it will be a difficult task to meet all schedules, it is more than ever necessary to reconcile our needs with our resources, necessitating the adjustment of schedules, reducing some, and, perhaps, increasing others.

"Continuing month-to-month increases in munitions production, despite difficulties in the supply of some raw materials and seminished products, reflects the determination of the American people to overcome all obstacles. Available statistics show that plant shutdowns and stoppages so far are only sporadic, not general. Any inference that the war effor as a whole is slowing down is unwarranted, although difficulties in maintaining such large monthly increases will become greater as we approach maximum output. This will mean increased planning, increased effort, and firm use of the production controls and materials controls that have been developed

"Study of the results reveals that production is uneven in relation to schedules. In some cases July production outstripped the forecasts; in others the forecasts were not approached. Even within certain categories, such as ordnance, we find unequal progress as between various types of equipment. Particularly is it important to keep the production of finished weapons and their component parts in step.

To Balance Output

"Analysis of these factors suggests that the war production effort has entered a new phase—one in which more careful balancing of requirements will become increasingly important. For a long-range solution, there must be a close, effective control of the flow of materials and a comprehensive system of production control, to make certain that the right materials get to the right places at the right time.

"This does not involve a reduction of our major programs. It will mean that while we expand the production of raw materials, we shall have to limit the production of some items which are easy to make. At the same time, we shall have to exercise care that production of vital weapons needed right now continues to increase.

"This problem will become less serious as production of basic materials increases. Substantial expansion programs are being pushed in such vital materials as steel, rubber, aluminum, magnesium and copper. The situation will be eased also by increased attention to salvage, to controlling the flow of materials and by tighter scheduling of military items.

"New problems will arise, but the fact that production continues to climb should give assurance that those responsible for war production recognize their problems, are facing them as they appear, and are finding the answers.

"The real test of what our industrial machine is doing is how much are we turning out—what are we producing? So far, we are running at a rate three and one-half times as great as during the month before Pearl Harbor; the rest of the year will tell the story."

Taken item by item, the July picture of war production follows:

Aircraft: Aircraft production increased in July, 11 per cent over June output. Although combat plane production rose 6 per cent, it was not up to expectations. For the next few months, aircraft production is not expected to reach the production planned earlier in the year, due in part to the difficulty of balancing so vast a program. Vigorous efforts are being made to improve this condition, and production in the later part of the year is expected to show a marked increase.

Ordnance Production

Ordnance: Overall ordnance production in July increased 26 per cent over June output, and was very close to schedules.

Production of medium tanks (measured numerically) was 35 per cent greater than in the previous month and considerably ahead of schedules.

Light tanks showed a somewhat smaller percentage of gain—15 per cent—but also were ahead of schedules.

The production of anti-aircraft guns leaped upward, one class of guns showing a gain of 64 per cent in production, while output of another class shot upward 50 per cent—both of them exceeding schedules by a wide margin.

The production of ammunition and explosives also was in excess of goals set the the beginning of the month, with exceptions in a few classifications.

The record on heavy artillery was mixed, some classes of these weapons showing much better gains than others. Some types expected to come into production during the month failed to do so.

Merchant ships: The Maritime Commission reported the delivery during July of 71 merchant vessels weighing 791,667 deadweight tons, compared with 67 vessels of 747,900 deadweight tons in June—an increase of almost 6 per cent, and nearly on schedule for the month.

Naval vessels: A gain of about 22 per cent in construction of naval vessels was made in July—overall production being nearly one-fourth greater than in June.

Deliveries of major combat vessels were ahead of those in June and considerably ahead of forecasts. Marked progress over June production of minor naval vessels was reported, although output was materially behind expectations.

Steady Progress

Production drive: The war production drive with some 1,250 joint labor - management committees woking in plants employing nearly 3,000,000 men and women, has made steady progress. Launched last spring the drive, through the co-operation at the plant level, has broken many little bottlenecks, through emphasizing to men in the factories the importance to the war of their jobs and their work

The growth of the drive continued in July as new committees were established, not only in fabrication plants, but also in mines and essential raw materials operations where production capacity may be a limiting factor on total war production.

Index of munitions production: Munitions production, as covered in the foregoing report, includes planes, ships, tanks, guns and ammunition, and all campaign equipment. It does not include construction of military posts, airfields, depots and the like; wartime housing; or industrial facilities created for munitions production.

In measuring overall munitions production, the differences in sizes and cost of major items are taken into consideration. Fixed-dollar values are assigned to each item so that fluctuations in price do not affect their relative weight in calculating production progress. Thus, a four-engine bomber, requiring more man-hours, more material, more equipment, and so forth, is assigned a higher dollar value than a trainer plane. The total fixed-dollar value for major itmes produced during one montn, compared with the value of another month, forms the yardstick by which munitions production is measured.

The following index numbers carry the series through July:

(November, 1941-100)

Month	1940	1941	1942
January	..	41	149
February	..	45	165
March		52	199
April	..	60	248
May	..	57	259
June	..	59	*303
July	23	64	†350
August	22	72	..
September	22	83	..
October	27	91	..
November	34	100	..
December	50	124	..

*Revised. †Preliminary.

Munitions include planes, tanks, guns, ships and all war equipment used in the field.

Flight Supervisor

Gage Mace

Appointed Superintendent of Flight Operations of American Airlines, Inc. Mr. Mace will supervise all flight operations of American's commercial passenger, mail and express service. He was formerly Assistant to the Vice-President-Operations.

Department Store Stocks Seen Near Five Months' Supply

WASHINGTON (AP) — Department stores, stocking up for the day when civilian production will be curtailed sharply, have on hand an average supply of nearly five months merchandise.

This estimate came from the Federal Reserve Board on the basis of reports from 344 representative stores in all parts of the country. At the end of June, these stores reported merchandise on hand equaled a 4.6 months' supply. At a similar time last year, they had a 2.8 months' supply on hand.

By departments, stocks varied, a one-month supply of women's dresses to a 33.2 months' supply of women's furs.

Larger stocks included 11.4 months women's and children's gloves, 9.4 months floor coverings, 8.6 months china and glassware, 6.2 months of beds, mattresses and other furniture, 6.4 months men's and boys' shoes, 6 months men's clothing, 5.7 months jewelry and silverware, 5.4 months small wares, 7.6 months blankets and linens, and 4.5 months of women's underclothing.

OPC Offers Program For Converting Oil Refining Equipment

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Nationwide program for the conversion of certain oil refining equipment to the manufacture of war products has been launched by the Office of Petroleum Co-ordinator.

Deputy Co-ordinator R. K. Davies said the program had been made possible as the result of studies by the OPC and the oil industry. These studies, he said, resulted in the discovering of operation techniques by which idle or partially used equipment could be adapted for the production of 100-octane aviation gasoline, toluene for TNT, and raw materials for synthetic rubber.

Mr. Davies added that each company taking part in the program should make its own selection of the processes to be used.

"We are prepared, within reasonable limits, to criticize plans which are submitted, and to offer suggestions for improvement; but the responsibility for the selection of a process must remain with the company submitting the proposal," Mr. Davies said.

Department Store Sales Even With '41

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department stores sales in the week ended August 15 were even with the same week last year.

In the week ended August 8, sales were 5 per cent less than a year ago. And in the four weeks ended August 15 they averaged 2 per cent below similar period last year.

By Federal Reserve districts, changes last week compared with a year ago included:

Increases—Richmond 14, St. Louis 1, Kansas City 12, Dallas 1, and San Francisco 10 per cent.

Decreases—Boston 2, New York 7, Philadelphia 4, Cleveland 5, Atlanta 1 per cent.

U. S.-British Food Placed In Common Pool

WASHINGTON (AP)—The British-American combined food board described as "an immediate problem" the allocation among the United Nations of needed food supplies, to be drawn from pooled stocks of the United States and the United Kingdom.

Announcing establishment of a headquarters and staff in Washington, the board outlined its policies for the first time, including its intention of investigating and attempting to solve problems of supply, production, transportation, and allocation of food throughout the world.

Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard and R. H. Brand, head of the British Food Mission, who compose the combined board, declared in a joint statement that "in principle, the entire food resources of the United States and the United Kingdom will be deemed to be in a common pool."

"One immediate problem facing the board is the allocation among the United Nations of food and food material in relatively short supply," the statement continued. "Another immediate problem is the development of ways and means of insuring that the production and distribution of foods is planned in such a way as to cut down the amount of shipping space required for food transport.

"Whatever measures the board may be able to develop to this end will release tonnage for the transport of troops and munitions."

Problems of food management for the United Nations first will be studied by committees, the board said, each committee considering specific questions. Interest of the other United Nations, as well as of America and Great Britain, will be represented on the committees.

Calif. Retailers Fined for Food Price Conspiracy

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Thirty-one defendants accused of conspiring to mark up retail food prices in California were fined more than $36,000 by Federal Judge Michael J. Roche.

Individuals, including the heads of the Safeway, two other chain stores and half a dozen grocers' associations were given alternate jail sentences in case they did not pay the fines.

Penalties ranged from $25 up to the $5,000 fines assessed against both Safeway and the California Retail Grocers and Merchants' Association.

The heaviest individual penalty was against Kenneth Hess of San Francisco, head of Safeway, who was ordered to pay a $3,500 fine or serve six months in jail.

Fines of $1,000 were levied against Hagstrom's Food Stores of Oakland and Purity Stores of San Francisco.

The three chain stores and five other defendants pleaded nolo contendere and did not go to trial. The others were convicted by the judge without juries under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

Pepperell Sees Net Outlook Limited

By the Associated Press

Declaring that "for the duration of the war, at least, the outlook is for limited net profits," the Pepperell Manufacturing Comuany reported a net profit of $1,965,145, after all charges including depreciation and taxes, for the fiscal year ended June 30.

The net compared with $1,868,543 for the preceding fiscal year, the textile company said in a statement.

The firm asserted it has become "increasingly difficult to maintain the complement of skilled employees needed for capacity production" and said that with the exception of rayons, the production of its mills was now "preponderantly devoted to goods essential to the war effort."

"At present about 60 per cent of the total pounds of cloth is being woven in the southern mills of the company as against 40 per cent in the northern mills."

Commenting on the "outlook," the statement said:

"Price ceilings have been placed on all cloth sold and are therefore rigid, whereas some of the elements of the cost of production are disturbingly not rigid.

"The present substantial surplus has been built up over a long period of years and will serve, it is hoped, to assure continuity of return to stockholders."

War Output Continues to Rise

By the Associated Press

Washington, D. C.

Donald M. Nelson's week end war production report gave these details:

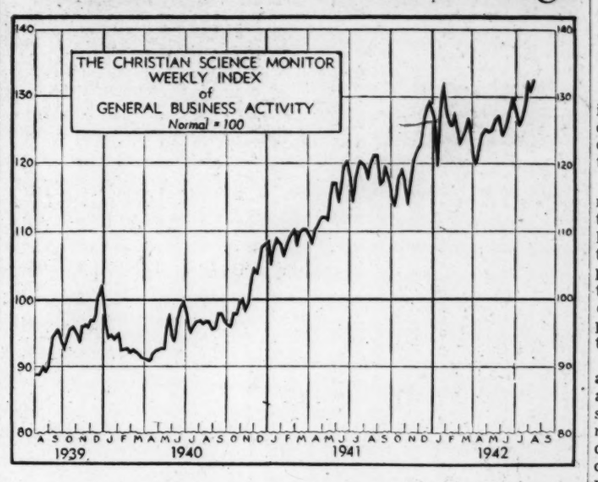
Aircraft:—Production in July increased 11 per cent over June. Combat plane production rose 6 per cent and "was not up to expectations."

Ordnance:—Over-all production increased 26 per cent over June and "was very close to schedules." Medium tank production was 35 per cent greater than in June and "considerably ahead of schedules"; light tank production gained 15 per cent and also was ahead of schedule. Anti-aircraft gun production gained 64 per cent in one class and 50 per cent in another and was ahead of schedule "by a wide margin." Ammunition production exceeded the goals except in "a few" classifications. "The record of heavy artillery was mixed."

Merchant ships:—Delivery of 71 vessels of 791,667 deadweight tons in July compared with 67 of 747,900 tons in June, an increase of almost 6 per cent and "nearly on schedule."

Naval vessels:—Construction in July gained 22 per cent over June. Deliveries of major warships were ahead of June and "considerably ahead of forecasts." Production of "minor naval vessels" exceeded June but "was materially behind expectations."

Monitor Index Resumes Rise, Reaches New All-Time High



Resuming the rise which was interrupted briefly in the first week of August, The Christian Science Monitor index recorded a new all-time high of 132.4 (prel.) for the week ended Aug. 15. This compared with 130.9 in the previous week and 119.8 for the week ended Aug. 16, last year.

Electric power production and miscellaneous freight carloadings rebounded from the previous week's declines, the former to a new record output and the latter to the highest level for the year. For each series the increase was larger than seasonal and the adjusted figures registered gains.

Bank debits outside New York dropped off less than usual for an intra-monthly slump, recovering the previous loss.

Steel operations were generally well maintained during the past week with the average for the country slightly higher than the week previous. Retail trade continued at levels well below a year ago, when purchasing in anticipation of shortages boosted sales notably. In the past week there were indications of improved response to promotional efforts and a trend to higher-priced goods.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Aug. 15 1942	Aug. 8 1942	Aug. 16 1941
Combined index	132.4	130.9	119.8
Bk debits outside NYC	144.2	142.6	124.0
Elec power production	121.0	120.6	113.7
Misc carloadings	131.9	129.6	121.7

*Preliminary.

Arnold Rejects Film Producers' Blind Selling Plan

WASHINGTON (AP) — Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold has refused to approve a proposal that major motion picture producers be allowed to "enter into a uniform plan of partial blind selling of feature pictures in blocks of 13" for the 1942-43 sale season.

Sale of pictures without exhibition to the trade or in blocks of more than five was prohibited in a consent decree entered against five major theater-owning distributors Nov. 20, 1940.

The decree suspended for three years prosecution of an anti-trust suit against those distributors, Paramount Pictures, Loew's, R-K-O Pictures, Warner Brothers, and 20th Century-Fox Films.

Mr. Arnold said the distributors had sought Justice Department approval for the proposed plans to go into effect after expiration Aug. 31 of the decree provision controlling feature sales.

Mr. Arnold said that after expiration of the provision, unless the decree is amended, the major producers will be free to sell as they choose, except that they will be prohibited by the Sherman Act from "entering into a concerted scheme under which they all agree to sell alike."

Warning that those proceeding under the proposal will be acting at their own risk, Mr. Arnold said that the department would be taking a position inconsistent with that it held when the anti-trust suit was started if it sanctioned a uniform plan of blind selling now.

Telegraph Field Seen Output Bottleneck

NEW YORK (AP)—Delegates at a national war production conference of the American Communications Association (C. I. O.) here declared the telegraph industry was "the bottleneck in war production."

Recommendations for speeding up transmission of messages connected with the war effort were made in a five-point program approved by the conference, which also recommended that the industry be placed under Federal control.

The program called for establishment of 20-minute message service from sender to receiver, elimination of all traffic not directly connected with the war effort, organization of a program of labor recruiting and training, stabilization of wages above their present average levels, and financing of the conversion program by the Government in cases where the telegraph companies could not meet the costs.

Joseph Kehoe, national director of the association, was chosen to head an eight-man committee to present the conference recommendations to Government officials.

Farm Land Sales Level Off; Speculative Interest Wanes

WASHINGTON (AP)—Speculators generally adopted a hands-off attitude in the buying and selling of farm land during the four months from March 1 to July 1 of this year, leaving most of the transfers up to the farmers themselves, the Agriculture Department reported.

The department said that land values and volume of transfers leveled off during the period, in contrast to the substantial increases noted in both brackes during the year ended March 1. Even then, the report stated, more than 60 per cent of the buyers were farmers, and about half of them tenants. Little speculative activity was involved.

Average land values showed a rise in the mountain and Pacific States and slight decreases elsewhere.

Survey Shows Labor, Materiel Shortages Hinder War Output

NEW YORK (AP)—Based on a survey by its division of industrial economics, the National Industrial Conference Board said that labor and materials shortages were making it difficult for some producers to maintain present production schedules on materials.

"The most important cause of slow-downs in essential war production," said the survey, "is a shortage or erratic flow of raw materials—conditions which have been encountered by about three-fifths of the substantial number of companies consulted.

"A shortage of labor is the second most important factor and is mentioned by one-quarter of the reporting companies."

The survey added that about one-third of the executives canvassed reported curtailment of either shift operations or the number of hours worked in a shift.

"For the most part," it said, "the reductions have been small but in some instances slow-downs have been substantial. Many of those reporting no curtailment foresee the necessity of such action if present difficulties continue."

Steel Output Up ½-Point To 97½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Steel operations in the United States rose ½-point during the past week to 97½ per cent of mill operations, according to the magazine Steel.

"The difficult problem of trimming potential steel demand to fit the available supply with the least harmful effect on the war production program will be given an opportunity for partial solution through disposition by WPB of Production Requirements Plan applications for fourth quarter material," according to the report.

"With use of PRP mandatory for a large part of industry, a more accurate determination of future steel requirements is possible. By measuring these needs against indicated supplies the extent of the deficiency in the latter becomes apparent. However, even though authorizations for steel purchases by less essential consumers are scaled down further it is questionable whether all of the existing and prospective capacity for production of war goods can be fully satisfied.

"In any event, there is some hope that concentration on this distribution problem will result in a more orderly situation before the end of the year in the purchasing and scheduling of steel products.

"Just how steel supplies are to be apportioned for the production of various implements of war is something for the government service departments to determine. The pressure to build cargo ships is causing a larger tonnage of steel to be diverted for this purpose than was planned when the President announced the country's war production goals for this year. Had the original aim of 8,000,000 deadweight tons of shipping facilities been adhered to, additional steel would have been available for war plants whose schedules have become irregular through temporary interruptions of the flow of materials. The whole matter settles down to a question of determining the order of our most important war needs and of dividing up the material supply to satisfy them, even though idle plants follow in the wake of the process.

"As an instrument in determining the urgency of manufacture of various finished products, WPB has been making use of a standard method of identification of use of material, termed the Allocation Classification System. Simplification of this system is in process and is expected to be announced shortly, to be called the Production Code. It will follow the same basic principles as its predecessor but incorporates several important revisions.

"The scrap situation continues critical insofar as the future is concerned. Supplies are sufficient to maintain near-capacity operations at present, but the necessity of accumulating a reserve to tide mills over the winter when collections normally shrink makes it mandatory that shipments be stepped up further."

COMING IN THE Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section of Aug. 29, 1942

BETRAYAL AT BAKU? By Sirdar Ikbal Ali Shah
Appraisal of the effect of the Massavat political movement and its Nazi motivated leaders on the war picture as the German thrust Caucasia-ward brings Azerbaijan prominently into the news.

LITTLE IKE MAKES GOOD
By Mallory Browne and Jessie Ash Arndt
Portraits, man and boy, of Lieutenant General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander in Chief of the United States Armed Forces in Europe, showing the training and experiences which have fitted him for his job.

AH, THE HEARTBEATS . . . By Irving Schwerke
Reminiscences of three great artists, Sarah Bernhardt, Lucien Fugère, and Emma Nevada by an intimate friend of all three.

JAPAN CAME OUT By Major Compton Pakenham
An article which supports Will Rogers' pungent statement: When the United States opened the Open Door in the Orient, we didn't go in, Japan came out.

WILLIAM TEMPLE: MILITANT CHRISTIAN
By Albert Field Gilmore
Portrait of England's Primate, Archbishop of Canterbury, who, this writer believes, is magnificently fitted to develop to the limit the possibilities of his exalted position.

DRIFTWOOD AND SPINDRIFT IN BOSTON HARBOR
By Leon Stone
Ribs of stately ships, relics of the glory of the sea, are to be found in the shifting sands and scattered islands of Boston's historic harbor, a fitting testimonial to the days when Boston was the leading port of North America.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)
Previous day's sales
1942 volume to date
1941 volume to date

Stock Prices Irregular In Narrow Trade

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—Steel and rail stocks encountered a little selling opposition in today's market but scattered buying of aircrafts and other industrial favorites served to keep the price scales pretty well balanced.

Quotations were narrow from the start and, at the close, fractional variations either way predominated. Dealings, fairly lively in the morning, dwindled after mid-day. Transfers for the full proceedings were around 375,000 shares.

Speculative and investment contingents inclined to go slow pending outcome of the intensified Nazi drive on Stalingrad although bullish news from the Pacific helped bolster sentiment. A lot of good earnings statements, as well as some bad ones, were practically ignored. Talk of a nearby anti-inflation program was a cooling factor

In the share division Sparks-Withington made another new top since 1940 in further response to the first dividend in 11 years. Goodyear posted a new high for the year. Up occasionally were General Motors, Cerro de Pasco, Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, Glenn Martin, United Aircraft, Westinghouse, Johns-Manville and Texas Co.

Faltering tendencies were exhibited by U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Sperry, Western Union, American Smelting, American Can, Allied Chemical, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, N. Y. Central and Goodrich. Numerous issues sold at Saturday's final levels.

In the curb support was accorded Brewster Aero, Fairchild Engine and Electric Bond & Share. International Petroleum and Creole Petroleum backed down a trifle.

Bonds Fairly Steady

The bond market maintained a fairly even course today with low-priced rails attracting most attention on the upside near the final hour.

Big blocks of St. Paul adjustment 5s changed hands in early dealings, resulting in a small net gain and the road's 5s of '75 also were higher but less active. Others attracting buyers included Chicago & North Western 4½s, Rock Island general 4s and convertible 4½s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Erie 4½s, Lehigh Valley 4s and Missouri Pacific 5s.

International Telephone 4½s slipped more than a point at one time and the 5s lost a fraction. Others under water included International Great Northern 6s, New York Telephone 3¼s and Simmons convertible 4s.

Brazilian bonds dipped fractions to a point or so under light offerings following the war developments affecting that country. Other foreign dollar bonds were quiet but steady.

U. S. Governments were only slightly changed either way.

Steel Production 97.3 P. C. This Week

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated American steel mills would operate this week at 97.3 per cent of capacity and turn out 1,664,500 net tons of ingots.

Last week mills operated at 97.2 per cent of capacity and turned out 1,662,800 tons. A month ago the rate of operations was 96.3 for 1,647,700 tons and a year ago 96.5 or 1,594,400 tons.

Trading in London Market Is Quiet

LONDON, Aug. 24 (AP)—Stock market prices held to a restricted range today with transactions in small volume.

British funds closed steady and in the foreign list Brazilian bonds lost further ground.

Industrial shares were firm as a rule.

New Priority Controls Set Up for Soft Wood Lumber

WASHINGTON (AP)—A new system of priority controls on distribution of all types of soft wood lumber has been established by the War Production Board, replacing the freeze order in effect for several months.

All purchase orders for such lumber now will be divided into four classes.

Class 1, carrying the top military priorities includes orders covering most urgent needs.

Class 2, carrying next lower priorities, covers supplies for Army Navy, Government and lend-lease requirements; boxing and crating for military purposes, and certain inventory replacement.

Class 3 covers lumber for such uses as agricultural equipment, automobile trailers, certain defense housing and maintenance and repairs to specific types of construction including industrial plants and railroads.

Class 4 covers lumber for various other boxing and crating, construction of churches, elevators and schools, when permitted under WPB construction orders, and manufacture of certain specific products.

In addition, the order, effective Aug. 27, provides WPB may make specific allocations of lumber supplies without regard to preference ratings when such action is necessary to fill direct war requirements.

No person will be permitted to accept delivery of soft wood lumber unless it is required for use within 60 days or, in the case of green lumber requiring seasoning, 120 days. Inventory is limited to 30 days supply.

Rayon Output First 6 Months Well Above '41

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Rayon yarn production by American mills during the first half of 1942 aggegated 234,700,000 pounds, compared with an output of 218,200,000 pounds reported for the corresponding 1941 period, a gain of 16,500,000 pounds, according to figures compiled by the Rayon Organon, published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc.

Second quarter rayon yarn production aggregates 117,600,000 pounds, the second largest quarterly production on record and only slightly below the all-time record of 118,800,000 pounds produced in the final quarter of 1941. Production in the first quarter of 1942 amounted to 117,100,000 pounds and in the second quarter of 1941 output totaled 112,000,000 pounds.

New Records

For the quarter ended June 30, 1942, the production of viscose-cuprammonium yarn amounted to 76,900,000 pounds, a new all-time high quarterly total. This new record exceeded the previous high of 75,700,000 pounds produced in the last quarter of 1941 by 2 per cent.

The acetate division of the industry, however, registered a decline in output to 40,700,000 pounds as compared with a production of 41,900,000 pounds produced in the first quarter of 1942 and a quarterly record total of 43,100,000 pounds produced in the last quarter of 1941. The chief reason for this loss in poundage is the continuation of the progressive reduction in the average denier size of acetate yarn spun.

Deliveries Rise

Deliveries of rayon filament yarn to domestic consumers totaled 39,900,000 pounds in July as against 38,900,000 pounds in June and 39,400,000 pounds in July, 1941.

For the seven months ended July, shipments totaled 271,300,000 pounds as compared with 258,600,000 pounds within the corresponding period of 1941. Stocks of rayon filament yarn in hands of producers totaled 6,700,000 pounds on July 31, against 7,000,000 pounds at the end of June.

Staple fiber deliveries for July totaled 12,600,000 pounds as compared with 13,700,000 pounds in June and 12,600,000 pounds in July, 1941, and stocks aggregated 3,200,000 pounds on July 31, against 2,300,000 pounds on June 30. Shipments for the seven months ended July 31 aggregated 88,400,000 pounds, as compared with 76,700,000 pounds shipped in the corresponding period last year.

Crowley Announces More Seizures Of Alien Properties

WASHINGTON (AP)—Additional seizures of the properties of foreign nations have been announced by Leo T. Crowley, alien property custodian. They included:

The stock holdings of two German nations in Cork Foundation Company, Inc., and Korfund Company, Inc., both of Long Island City, New York. The companies are engaged in the manufacture of vibration-absorbing units.

All of the outstanding stock of Midland Investment Company, Chicago, a personal holding company with assets valued at $102,000, wholly owned by Mrs. L. Zuleikha von Veitinghoff of Berlin.

Johann Maria Farina Inc., of New York, a company that licenses manufacture of toiletries under its trade marks.

A trust created under the will of Henry Elias probated in 1888. The estate amounts to $200,000 and all beneficiaries live in Germany. The present trustee, W. J. Elias, lives in New York.

The holding of Leonardo Cerini, an Italian, in R. A. C. E. Inc., of Cleveland, a company engaged in the design and manufacture of chemical equipment.

The Kiyono Nurseries, Semmes, Ala., owned by Japanese nationals.

The German holdings of stock of G. Bruning Tobacco Extract Company, Inc., Lynchburg, Va.

Molybdenum Price Fixing Charge Filed

NEW YORK (AP)—The Justice Department has filed a complaint charging violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act and entered a consent decree in Federal Court against five principal American producers and distributors of molybdenum, a steel hardening alloy vitally important to admor plate.

Defendants were Climax Molybdenum Company, Greene Cananea Copper Company, Anaconda Sales Company, Molybdenum Corporation of America, and Kennecott Sales Corporation, all of New York.

The decree, signed by Federal Judge Vincent L. Leibell, enjoined the defendants from dividing up world markets and fixing re-sale prices. Samuel S. Isseks, special assistant to the attorney general, said the action would effectively break up an international molybdenum cartel which, he said, was in operation from 1929 until the outbreak of the war in Europe in 1939.

Mr. Isseks added that approximately 95 per cent of all molybdenum mined in the world was controlled by the five companies.

—1942— High	Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	3	45½	45½	45½	+ ¼
48¾	41½	Acme Stl (3)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ¼
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
21½	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	2	21½	21½	21½	2A'g 15
13⅜	10	Addressog ¾e	3	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	2	32⅞	32¾	32⅞	— ⅛
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	2	2	2	2	
⅜	⅛	Allegheny Co	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	A'g 22
6	2½	All'gpf$3Ow	4	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
17	9⅝	Alleg pr pf	1	12½	12½	12½	2A'g 21
22¾	16	Alleg L $1.20e	3	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
5⅛	3⅝	Allen Ind (1g)	1	4	4	4	A'g 18
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	2	133½	132½	132½	—1½
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10	10	10	Jul 24
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi ⅛e	4	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
6⅛	4	Allied St .45e	9	1½	5⅜	5⅜	
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	67	67	67	A'g 15
30½	22	Allis-C M ½e	1	24½	24¼	24¼	
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ¾e	5	17	17	17	
1½	⅛	Amal Leather	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 19
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf ⅛k	1	13½	12½	13½	Jul 29
59¾	43	Amerada Pet 2	6	56½	56½	56½	— ½
23½	18¼	Am A Ch 1.20	3	21	21	21	+ ½
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1½pg	12	38¾	38¼	38½	— ½
7¾	5⅞	Am B N (.40e)	2	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch ¼e	1	4½	4½	4½	A'g 14
33	23	Am Br Sh .60e	6	27	26¾	26¾	A'g 22
17⅝	11⅛	Am Cable & R	36	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
70½	56⅞	Am Can 2¾e	1	67½	67	67	— ½
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	165¾	165¾	165¾	A'g 20
33	20	AmCar&Fdy	4	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅜
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 3½e	1	59	58½	58½	— ¼
20½	16	Am Ch&Cl½e	3	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ¼
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	107	107	107	Jul 27
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	89½	89½	89½	A'g 20
5½	3⅞	Am Colortype	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	A'g 6
22¾	14¾	AmCSug 1¾e	6	16¼	16	16	
10⅝	8⅞	Am Distill	6	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
1	⅝	Am Ecaus Til	2	⅞	¾	¾	A'g 17
6	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	1	4	4	4	A'g 13
22	16¾	Am Export 1e	5	19¾	19½	19½	A'g 21
⅝	⅜	Am & For Pow	14	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
28¾	16¼	Am FP6pf .90k	9	29¼	28¾	29	+ ¼
33	18⅞	AFP$7pf1.05k	16	33¾	33½	33⅝	+ ⅝
2¾	1½	Am & F P 2pf	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
32	25½	Am-H SS 1½e	6	30	29¾	29¾	— ¼
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	A'g 22
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	+1¼
49⅞	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	3	49¾	49¾	49¾	
2	1⅛	Am Ice	7	1¾	1¾	1¾	A'g 19
31½	25	Am Ice pf	1	31	31	31	A'g 18
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	5	3½	3½	3½	
7	5¼	Am Invest .55e	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	A'g 19
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	5	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	A'g 21
89½	65	Am Lo pf 3½k	1	77½	77½	77½	
111½	91½	Am M&F .60e	39	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜	+ ⅜
5¾	4	Am M & Met	8	5	4⅞	5	
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	2	19	19	19	A'g 21
1⅜	½	Am Pow & Lt	7	⅝	⅝	⅝	
26¼	15⅞	APL$6pf25⅛k	2	18⅜	18	18	— ¼
22	12½	APL$5pf2.19k	5	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅝	Am R&S .15e	18	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
12	9½	Am R M .70e	6	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
7⅛	4¾	Am Sat R ¼ae	6	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
10	6¾	Am Seat ½e	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
4	35½	Am Smelt (2)	6	39	38¾	38¾	— ½
147	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	145	145	145	A'g 18
35	29	Am Snuff2.20e	1	3 1/4	33¼	33¼	— ½
20⅞	16⅜	Am Stl F 1½e	6	19¼	15¼	19¼	
12	9⅜	Am Stores ½e	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
11	7½	Am Stove .90e	3	10	10	10	A'g 18
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	A'g 22
97½	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	85½	85½	85½	+ ¼
23	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	6	23	22	23	A'g 14
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	23	117½	119	119½	+ ⅜
149¾	33½	Am Tob 1¾e	2	41¼	41	41¼	
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	15	43⅝	42½	43⅝	+ ⅛
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	133¼	133¼	133¼	A'g 21
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
28½	22	Am Visc 1¾e	4	27½	27¼	27¼	— ½
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	6	115	114⅞	114⅞	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	3	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
70¼	39	Am Woolen 1pf	6	2	43	43	A'g 19
5⅞	3¾	Am Woolen	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
76⅜	52	Am Wool pf 4k	1	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	A'g 21
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
50	38⅝	Am Z pr pf3¾k	1	44	44	44	A'g 20
28⅝	22⅝	Anacon (1½e)	13	26¾	26⅝	26¾	
17	12⅝	Anchor H .30e	1	16	16	16	A'g 20
10	.7⅜	Andes Cop ½e	4	9	9	9	Jul 23
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 5
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M1½e	3	33	33	33	A'g 21
111⅜	107⅝	Arm Del pf 7	1	110½	109½	109½	A'g 21
4⅛	2¾	Armour III	11	3	3	3	
67½	51	Arm pr pf4½k	6	55⅜	55¼	55¼	+ ¼
66	50	Arm III pf	1	50	50	50	A'g 1
29	21	Armstrong ¾ae	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅝
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ½e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	A'g 18
4¼	1⅝	Artloom .15e	4	4	4	4	A'g 21
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	1	6	6	6	
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	A'g 11
83	53	As DG 2pf 7k	1	61	61	61	A'g 20
26½	20	Associates I 2	2	26½	26½	26½	A'g 20
45¾	27½	Atchison 3½e	19	45	44¼	44½	— ¼
70	60¾	At T&SF pf 5	1	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	— ⅛
29⅞	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	13	29⅝	29¼	29½	— ⅛
34	16½	Atl G&WI 3g	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	A'g 19
45½	33	AG&WIpf2½e	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	A'g 19
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .55e	7	17¾	17¾	17½	+ ⅛
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	A'g 18
7	6⅜	Atlas Corp ½e	1	6½	6½	6½	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	8	48	48	48	A'g 15
70	43	Atlas Pow2¼e	3	47½	47¼	47½	A'g 22
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k .30g	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	A'g 15
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ¼
4⅛	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	19	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛

B

14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	6	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	2	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	2	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ¼
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	2	5⅜	5¼	5¼	A'g 21
10¼	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	5	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	A'g 21
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	A'g 17
11⅜	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	7	10⅛	10	10	— ⅜
18⅜	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 1e	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
21¾	15½	Bayuk C 1¼e	1	20	20	20	
25¼	20	Beat Cream 1a	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	A'g 20
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	83	83	83	A'g 21
7½	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	2	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅜
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	15	13¼	13	13	
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Avia 3e	9	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	+ ¼
14	9⅞	Bent f L .77e	1	13½	13½	13½	A'g 21
52	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	52	52	52	A'g 17
24¼	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	1	22	22	22	— ½
66⅞	49⅛	Beth Stl pf 7	8	53⅞	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅞
121	102	Beth Stl pf 7	5	105¼	105¼	105¼	A'g 21
24	18¾	Bigelow-Sl½pf	1	23	23	23	A'g 22
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	A'g 19
7⅜	5⅛	Blaw-Knox¼e	4	5⅜	5¼	5¼	A'g 20
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau¼e	1	12½	12½	12½	A'g 19
21⅛	13⅛	Boeing Air 1e	44	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅝
31¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)	1	32	32	32	+ ¼
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	2	15½	15½	15½	A'g 22
21¾	18⅜	Borden Co .90e	7	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
25⅞	19¾	Borg-War .80e	12	26	26	26	+ ⅛
2½	1¼	Boston&Maine	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	A'g 20
30⅝	25	Bower R B (3)	2	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	A'g 18
18½	15	Brewing C ½e	1	17	17	17	A'g 20
9¼	7⅜	Bridg'p B1¼e	3	8¼	8¼	8⅛	— ⅛
19¼	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	5	19	19	19	
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	28½	28½	28½	A'g 22
43	30	Bristol-M1½e	2	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	— ⅜
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 1
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	2	1	1	1	A'g 12
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ¼e	2	8½	8¾	8⅜	— ¼
35	28¼	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29	29	29	A'g 18
14	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B¾e	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	A'g 22
8⅞	6¼	Bucyrus-E .30e	3	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
7⅛	5⅞	Budd Wh(1½e)	1	6	6	6	
15¾	11½	Buffalo F 1.35e	*4	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
23	16¼	Bullard Co 2	1	1 7⅛	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	3	25¼	25¼	25¼	A'g 14
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	2	18⅝	18½	18½	+ ⅛
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	5	55¼	55¼	55¼	— ¼
8⅞	6¼	Burr Add .45e	3	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	2	2½	2½	2½	A'g 21
6¼	4⅞	Butler Bros	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	A'g 22
21½	19⅝	Butler pf 1¾	3	21¼	21	21¼	A'g 20
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
8¼	6½	Byers (AM)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	A'g 21
15⅛	10	Byron J'k ¾ae	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	A'g 21

C

19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
51⅜	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	A'g 13
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	7	½	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
7⅛	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	3	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
15½	11⅞	Camb Wy ¾e	1	15	15	15	
12½	9⅛	Canada Dr .60	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pac	18	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	1	32	32	32	A'g 21
2½	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 4
27¾	22½	Carpen S 1¾e	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
3	2¼	Carrier-G .10e	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	A'g 20
72	54¾	Case (JI)(7g)	2	69	69	69	
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	5	36⅜	36¼	36⅜	+ ⅛
21¼	15	Celanese 1e	1	20½	20½	20½	
8¼	6⅛	Celotex Cp ½	1	6½	6½	6½	
23⅝	16	Cent Aq 1¾ae	2	16	16	16	A'g 12
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
3⅜	1⅜	Cent RR NJ	1	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	A'g 19
18	11	Cen Violetta 1e	4	12½	12	12½	A'g 21
2¼	2	Century Rib M	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	A'g 18
22¼	27	Cerro de P (4)	8	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+ ⅞
2½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	1	2	2	2	
19	16	Chain Belt ¾ae	1	17	17	17	A'g 21
17	14⅛	Champ Pa ½e	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	A'g 18
8¼	5½	Checker Cab	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	A'g 20
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	7	32⅜	32¼	32¼	
98	89	Ches & O of 4	1	95¾	95¾	95¾	+2
1⅜	⅝	Chi & E Ill	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	A'g 21
5¼	2¾	Chi&E Ill A	65	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅜	Chi Gr West	2	2½	2	2	
13½	8¾	Chi Gr W pf	25	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
5⅞	4¼	Chi Mail ¼g	1	6	6	6	A'g 22
17½	12	Chi Pn T 1¾e	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
39¾	33	Chi Pt cv pf 3	1	35½	35½	35½	+1¼
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	46	46	46	A'g 12
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 4
⅝	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
¾	¼	CRI & P 7pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 21
11¾	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11	11	11	Jul 27
13¾	11½	Chickasha (1)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— 1/2
2¼	1½	Childs Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 21
63⅞	43⅞	Chrysler 2¾ae	13	59½	59⅛	59¼	
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	6	10½	10¼	10¼	
3	2⅞	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	A'g 21
24½	28	Clark Eq 2¼e	4	34⅛	34	34	A'g 19
29	22	Cleve G B ½e	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	A'g 21
44	32¼	Climax 1.20	1	38¾	38½	38⅝	— ¼
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¾e	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
80½	56½	Coca-Cola2¼e	1	76½	76	76½	—1
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	59¾	59¾	59¾	A'g 15
15¾	11½	Colgate-P ½	6	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	1	101	101	101	A'g 5
15½	10⅜	Collins & A	4	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ¼
18⅛	12¾	Col Fuel 1¼e	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	A'g 19
13⅝	8½	Col Br A .90e	2	12	12	12	
13½	8¾	Col Br B .60e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	A'g 19
13¾	11⅜	Col G&E .10g	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
54	32	Col G&E pfA 6	6	34¼	34¼	34¼	A'g 21
8⅞	5⅛	Columbia Pict	8	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
31	24	Colum Ppf2¾	1	31	31	31	A'g 21
75	51	Colum Carb 3e	1	75	75	75	A'g 14
23	16⅛	Comi Credit 3	13	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
101	91⅛	Comi C pf 4¼	2	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	A'g 22
27⅝	20¼	Comi Inv Tr 3	10	27⅜	27	27	— ⅜
105	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	104½	104½	104½	A'g 19
9¾	7¼	Comi Solv .30e	4	9	9	9	
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	9	⅜	⅜	⅜	
44½	21⅛	Com & Sou pf	5	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
23¾	17⅜	Com Ed 1¼e	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅞	Conde N .40e	9	2½	2½	2½	A'g 17
16½	12½	Congoleum-N 1	2	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	A'g 22
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	19	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅜
11¾	9⅜	Cons Cig 1¾g	2	9½	9½	9½	A'g 19
7⅜	4⅛	Cons Cop .10e	4	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
14	11⅜	Cons

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2½s 67-62	100.13	100.13	100.13
11 2½s 72-67	1017	101.7	101.7

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	69¼	69¼	69¼
1 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	87¼	87¼	87¼
8 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	72⅝	72½	72⅝
12 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	57½	57½	57½
32 Am&For P 5s 2030	69⅝	69½	69½
4 Am Int 5½s 49	99½	99½	99½
4 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
4 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
23 Am T&T 3s 56	107¼	107¼	107¼
10 Am Tobacco 3s 62	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 Arm Del 4s 57	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Arm Del 4s 55	105½	105½	105½
3 AT&SF 4s 95	111	110¾	111
5 Atl&Birm 4s 33	28¼	28¼	28¼
1 A C Line 1st 4s 52	81¾	81¾	81¾
5 A C Line cit 4s 52	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
14 A C Line 4½s 65	63	62¾	62⅞
10 A C Line 5s 45	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2 Atl Refin 3s 53	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 B&O 1st Mtg 4s st	59¼	59¼	59¼
12 B&O 95 st A	30	29⅞	29⅞
8 B&O 95 st C	34½	34½	34½
32 B&O 2000 st D	29⅞	29½	29⅝
2 B&O 96 st F	29¾	29¾	29¾
46 B&O cv 60 st	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝
32 B&O 4s 48	57¾	57½	57½
14 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51	49¼	49	49
18 B&O S W 50 st	41⅝	41	41⅜
6 B&O T C 4s 59	57½	57½	57½
3 Bang&Arr cv 4s 51 st	58	58	58
7 BellTPa 5s 48B	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3 Beth Stl 3½s 52	103	102⅞	103
3 Blaw Knox 3½s 50	102	102	102
42 Boston&Me 4½s 70	36½	36	36½
7 Boston&Me 4s 60	69½	69	69⅛
16 Bos&NY AirL 4s 55	22¼	22	22¼
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	96	96	96
1 Buf R&P 57 st	37	37	37
4 Can Sou 5s 62	81	81	81
6 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
3 Can Pac 4s perp	70¾	70¾	70¾
10 Caro C&O 4s 65	108¼	108¼	108¼
59 Celanese 3½s 62	100½	100¼	100½
5 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	58¾	58¼	58¾
22 Cen Pac 5s 60	55⅞	55⅝	55⅝
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 59	76¼	76¼	76¾
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49 reg	72	72	72
1 Cen P Thru Sh L 4s 54	66	66	66
14 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	19	18¾	18¾
28 Cen RR N Y 5s 87 reg	17	17⅛	17⅛
12 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	17⅜	17¼	17¼
1 C&O 3½s 96 D	102½	102½	102½
50 Chi & Alton 3s 49	20¾	20⅜	20¾
2 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	75	75	75
8 CB&Q 4½s 77	66⅝	66½	66½
25 Chi & E Ill inc 97	28½	28½	28½
1 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	37½	37½	37½
4 Chi Gt West 4s 88	66	66¼	66¼
5 Chi Ind&Sou 4s 56	62	62	62
165 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	14½	14¼	14¼
136 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	3	2¾	3
8 CM&SP 4½s 89P	42	42	42
24 CM&SP 4½s 89C	42½	42⅛	42
18 CM&SP gen 4s 89	40½	40¼	40¼
21 Chi&NW 6½s 36	39⅜	39	39
11 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	21½	21½	21½
17 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	33⅛	32½	32½
38 Chi&NW 4¾s 87	32¾	32¼	32¼
136 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2	1¾	2
9 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	21¼	21¼	21
20 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛
10 Chi&NW 4s 87 s?	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
3 Chi & NW 3½s 87	30½	30½	30½
67 CRI&P 4½s 52A	16⅜	16	16
29 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	2½	2½	2½
163 CRI&P 4s 88	28½	27½	27½
3 CRI & P 4s 88 reg	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
96 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	15¼	14¾	14⅞
3 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s 60	62¾	62⅛	62¾
2 Ch IJn Sta 3¾s 63	108	108	108
1 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	112	112	112
20 CCC&StL 4½s 77	48	47½	47½
1 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	67	67	67
5 Clev Un Term 5s 73	65	65	65
13 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77 C	59⅞	59⅝	59⅞
2 Col F&I 5s 70	81	81	81
13 Col&So 4½s 0	24⅜	24¼	24¼
10 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	94¼	94	94
55 Columbia G 5s 52 May	94¼	94	94
57 Columbia G 5s 1961	90¾	90½	90½
15 ComlMack inc 69 ww	31	30⅜	31
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	110½	110⅛	110⅛
1 ConnRivPow 3¾s 61	110	110	110
5 Con Edis 3½s 48	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
20 Consum Pow 3½s 70	111	110¾	110¾
2 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	108½	108½	108½
4 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	91⅜	91½	91¼
2 CubaNoRy 5½s42rct	28⅝	28½	28½
26 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	57⅜	57	57
1 D&RG 4½s 36	19¼	19¼	19¼
22 D&RG 4s 36	19⅛	19	19⅛
1 D&RG West 5s 55	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	19⅛	19	19⅛
33 D&RG West 5s 78	16½	16½	16½
19 Erie 4½s 2015	50⅞	50⅜	50⅜
5 Erie 4s 95	91⅞	91½	91⅞
22 Firestone T&R 3s 61	98¼	96	98¼
18 Fla E Cst 5s 74	14	14	14
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97	97	97
3 Goodrich 4½s 56	105	105	105
22 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	100⅝	100½	100⅝
1 Gt Nor5s 73	90	90	90
1 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	80½	80½	80½
7 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	81¾	81¼	81¼
11 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	96	96	96
13 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	94⅜	94⅝	94L
31 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	73½	73	73¼
5 Harlem R&P 4s 54	82¼	81⅞	82¼
1 Hocks V 4½s 09	127	127	127
4 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	102	102	102
6 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	43¼	43	43¼
45 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44½	44¼	44¼
11 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝
12 Ill Cen 3½s 52	43	43	43
4 Ill Cen 4s 52	48	48	48
15 Ill Cen 4s 53	45½	45½	45½
23 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	45⅛	45	45
22 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
1 Ill Cen 5s 53	54½	54¾	54½
11 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	41¼	41¼	41¼
24 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	49¼	49	49
9 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	44½	44½	44½
5 Indpls & Lou 4s 55	23⅞	23¾	23¾
101 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	2	2	2
45 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	21¾	20⅝	21
13 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	20¼	19⅝	19⅝
15 Int Gt Nor 1s '56 C	20¼	20	20¼
6 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	35¼	35m	35m
3 Int Paper 6s '55	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Int Paper 5s '47	103¾	103¾	103¾
61 Int T&T 4½s '52	56	55	55
127 Int T&T 5s '55	57⅛	56⅝	56⅝
5 Jones&LaughSt3¼s '61	95	95	95
56 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	52⅝	527	52⅝
5 KCFtS & M 4s '36 ct	51½	51½	51½
5 K C South 5s '50	71½	71½	71½
27 K C South 3s '50	60½	60½	60½
3 K C Term 4s '60	108⅜	108	109⅜
3 Lac Gas 5½s '53	85½	85½	85½
10 Lautaro Nit inc '75	45	45	45
4 Leh & N Y 4s '65A	91¾	91¾	91¾
2 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	75	75	75
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	73	73	73
7 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	70	70	70
3 Leh Gal HTerm 5s 54	45¼	45	45
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	36⅜	36⅜	36½
9 Leh Val 4½ 2003 st	32⅜	32½	32⅛
26 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
3 Leh Val Term 5s 51	59	59	59
5 Liggett & M 5s 51	122¼	122¼	122¼
9 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96	96	96
5 Lorillard Co 5s 51	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜
5 Louisin & Ark 5s 69	9⅜	79¾	79¾
2 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	85½	85½	85½
3 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	90	90	90
10 Manl'GB&N3½s41	37½	37½	37½
2 Mich Cen 4½s 79	57	57	57
7 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106⅝	106½	106½
2 Midland RRNJ 5s 40	62	62	62
1 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	27½	27½	27½
13 M&SL cn 5s 34 ct	8	7¾	7¾
6 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	14¼	14¼	14¼
2 Mo-Ill 5s 59	98	98	98
156 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	14¼	14⅛	14¼
1 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	35¾	35¾	35¾
25 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	22	21¾	21⅞
5 M-K-Tex 4½s 78	31⅞	31½	31½
8 M-K-Tex 1st4s 90	41	40¾	40¾
1 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	30¼	30¼	30¼
130 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1½	1½	1½
100 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	33	32½	32½
19 Mo Pac 5s 78G	32⅛	32½	32½
64 Mo Pac 5s 65 MB	32⅛	32½	32½
72 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	32⅛	32⅜	32⅜
5 Mo Pac 3rd cert 4s 38	92½	92½	92½
1 MonWPaPub Sv 6s 65	109	109	109
9 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
5 Mor&Essex 5s 55	38⅜	38¼	38¼
8 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	35½	35⅜	35⅜
12 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
5 NashCha&StL 4s 78	64	63½	63½
1 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Nat Distill 3¼s 49	100¼	100¼	100¼
6 Natl Stl 3s 65	103	102¾	103
10 N Eng RR 5s 45	66	66	66
2 N Eng RR 4s 45	63½	63½	63½
6 N Pub Sv 6s 55 3SB	107½	107½	107½
4 N Orl Term 4s 63	78½	78½	78½
17 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	51⅝	51½	51½
2 NO Tex&M 5s 38A	42½	42½	42½
5 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	49½	49½	49½
6 NO&Putnam 4s 93	42	42	42
41 NYC rfg 5s 2031	53⅜	53	53¼
87 NYC 4½s 2013 A	48¼	47¾	48
37 NYC 4s298	50	49⅞	50
5 NYC cv23¼s 52	59¼	59	59½
16 NYC mi Gen 3½s 98 reg	46	46	46
1 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
9 NYChi&StL 4½ 78	63¾	63⅝	63⅝
9 NY Edis 3¼s 65	108	109	108
1 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	55	55	55
30 NYNH&H cv 4s	45¼	44⅝	45
68 NYNH&H 4½s 67	40⅞	40½	40½
5 NYNH&H 4s 47	35¼	35¼	35¼
3 NYNH&H 4s 55	35½	35½	35½
2 NYNH&H 4s 56	35¾	35¾	35¾
2 NYNH&H 3½s 54	33¼	33½	33½
3 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	33½	33¾	33½
4 NY O&W gen 4s 55	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
10 NY S&W gen 5s40	11¼	11¼	11¼
10 NY Tel 3½s 67	109½	109½	109½
35 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	8¾	8¼	8¼
5 Norf&Sou cv5s2014	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
4 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	103⅛	103¼	103⅛
46 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66	65½	65½
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	55½	55	55½
9 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	55¾	55½	55¾
6 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52	51¾	52
3 Nor Pac 4s 97	73⅞	73¾	73¾
2 Nor Pac 4s 97 reg	70½	69⅞	70½
13 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41¾	41½	41½
20 Orden&LCha 4s 48	9¾	9½	9¾
7 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	99¾	99¾	99¾
4 Pac Gas&El 3s 70	101½	101½	101½
5 Pac G&E 3s 71	102	102	102
3 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	108¼	108¼	108
3 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	66	66	66
4 Para Pict 4s 56	99¾	99¾	99¾
21 Pen Co 4s 63	102¾	102½	102½
6 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	100¾	100	100¾
14 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101½	101¼	101½
7 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	105⅞	105¾	105¾
4 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	97	97	97
8 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	96¾	96¾	96¾
10 Pen RR 4s 48	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Pen RR 3¾s 70	89½	89½	89½
5 Pen RR 3½s 52	86½	86½	86½
10 Pere Marq 5s 56	70½	70½	70½
1 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
55 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	31⅞	30¾	31⅛
4 PCC & SL 5s 70 A	64½	64½	64½
5 PCC & SL 5s 75 B	105	105	105
10 PCC & St L 4½s 77	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	84½	84½	84½
2 Prov Sec 4s 57	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 Republic Steel 4½s 61	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Republic Steel 4½s 56	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
4 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	23½	23½	23½
10 RI Ark & La 4½s 34	15	15	15
2 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	9	9	9
15 Rutland Can 4s 49	8	7¾	8
3 StLM&S4rR&G '33	74	74	74
5 StLPea&NWRy '48	42½	42½	42½
2 StLPub Svc 5s '59	89	89	87
12 St L S F 5s '50 B	17⅝	17½	17½
5 StLF 5s B '50 ct	17¼	17¼	17¼
54 St L S F 4½s '78	17¼	17	17
2 StLSF 4½s '78 ct st	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
50 St L S F 4s '59 A	16	15⅞	16
3 St L S F 4s 50 A ct	15½	15¼	15¼
3 St L SW 5s '52	50½	50½	50½
15 St L S W rfg 5s '90	27½	27½	27½
7 St L SW 1st 4s '89	81	80½	81
23 StP&KC Sh L 4½s'41	11¼	11	11
6 Schenley Dist 5s '52	104	103⅞	103⅞
5 Seab A L cn 6s '45	10½	10½	10½
10 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
2 Sea A L 4s '50 st	18	18	18
6 Sea A L rfg 4s '59	8¾	8¾	8¾
4 Sea A L rfg 4s '59 ct	8¼	8¼	8¼
11 Sea AllFla 6s '35A ct	8¼	8¼	8¼
11 SeaAllFla 6s '35B ct	7¾	7⅝	7¾
5 Shell Un 2½s '54	97½	97½	97½
17 Simmons cv 4s '52	53¾	54⅛	54⅜
8 Sou Pac 4½s '68	53½	53⅛	53¼
4 Sou Pac 4½s '81	54¼	53¾	53¾
52 So Pac 4½s '69	69	68⅞	69
19 So Pac rfg 4s '55	64	63¾	63½
30 So Pac cit 4s 49	90¼	89½	89⅞
24 So Pac 3¾s 46	90¼	89½	89⅞
23 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	85½	85¼	85½
5 So Pac SFTed 4s 50	84½	84½	84½
7 South Ry 6½s 56	89⅝	89½	89⅝
2 South Ry gen 6s 56	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
12 South Ry gen 4s 56	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
1 SW Bell Tel 3s 68	106½	106½	106½
5 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	104½	104½	104½
11 TRRASTL 5s 44	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
3 TRRASTL 4s 53	110	110	110
5 Tex & Pac 5s 77 B	65	65	65
5 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	64½	64½	64½
1 Tex & Pac 5s O D	64¾	64¾	64¾
9 ThirdAve aj 5s 60	17	17	17
1 Third Ave 4s 60		5¼	5¼
5 Union Cal 3s 67	98½	98½	98½
2 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109½	109½	109½
1 Un Pac 3½s 70	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
17 Unit Drug 5s 53	96¼	96	96
4 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	96⅛	95¾	96⅜
2 Utah P&L 5s 44	96½	96½	96½
4 Rio Gr W 5s 39	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	32¼	32¼	32¼
34 Wabash 4½s 91	41	40½	40⅝
76 Wabash 4s 81	41	40½	40⅝
26 Wabash 4s 71	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
5 Warner Bros 6s 48	102	102	102
1 Warner Bros 6s 41 rct	98¼	98¼	98¼
13 West Shore 4s 2361	44½	44¼	44½
2 Westn Md 4s 52	87	87	87
5 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	33¼	33¼	33¼
3 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	33½	33⅜	33½
14 Western Un 5s 51	84¾	83¾	84¾
5 Western Un 5s 60	81	81	81
16 Western Un 4½s 50	84	83¾	84
1 Wh&LE 4s 49	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
5 Wis Cen 4s 49	46	46	46
3 Young S&T 5cv 4s 48	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Young S&T 3¼s 60	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Antioquia 3d 7s 87	13	13	13
25 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	74	73¾	74
15 Argentine 4½s 48	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 Australia 5s 55	87¾	87¾	87¾
2 Australia 5s 57	87¼	87¼	87¼
35 Australia 4½s 56	61	60½	60½
2 Belgium 6s 55	99	99	99
4 Brazil 8s 41	32¾	31	31
4 Brazil 6½s 26-57	30	29½	29½
4 Brazil 6½s 27-57	29½	29½	29½
6 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	29⅞	29¾	29¾
1 Buen A 4s 77	61½	61½	61½
3 Canada 5s 52	101½	101½	101½
3 Canada 4s 66	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 Canada 2½s 45	100½	100½	100½
10 ChileMtBk 6½s57 asd	15½	15½	15½
1 Chile MtgBk 6s61asd	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
1 Chile 6s 60	18	18	18
19 Chile 6s 60 asd	16¾	16⅝	16⅝
12 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	16¾	16⅝	16⅝
4 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	16¾	16¾	16¾
4 Copenhag 5s 52	28	28	28
3 Copenhag 4½s 53	27	27	27
10 Cuba 5½s 45	106½	106½	106½
6 Cuba 4½s 77	77	77¼	77¼
5 Denmark 5½s 55	39	39	39
11 Dom 5½s 69	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
4 Met Water 5½s 50	62	62	62
25 Mex 6s asd 33	7	6¾	7
4 Mex 4s 04 asd 54	7	7	7
45 Mex 10 4s asd 45	6¾	6¼	6⅞
1 Minas Ger 6½s 58	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Norway 4½s 63	57½	57½	57½
15 Peru 1st 6s 60	12¾	12¼	12¼
4 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	13⅜	13	13
8 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 67	15¾	15¾	15¾
2 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	16	16	16
5 Rio Gr d Sul 6s 68	15¼	15¼	15¼
4 Sao Paul Cty 8s 52	18	18	18
1 Sao Paulo 8s 57 56	28½	28½	28½
5 Sydney 5½s 55	65	65	65
6 Urug aj 3¾s&s4½s79	57½	57¾	57¾

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 6,340,000; previous day, 3,099,500; week ago, 8,095,300; year ago, 4,901,800; two years ago, 2,215,100; Jan. 1 to date, 1,347,810,900; year ago, 1,397,082,725; two years ago, 1,005,640,675.

Union Tank Car Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—Union Tank Car Co. reported for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $925,374 after provision of $5,529,974 for Federal income and excess profits taxes. The profit was equal to 85 cents a share and compared with adjusted net profit for the six months ended June 30, 1941, after provision of $1,063,850 for Federal taxes, of $790,193, equal to 71 cents a share.

Phila. & Reading Coal Profit

NEW YORK (AP)—Reporting the first profit for a 12-month period since 1931, the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Corp. statement for the 12 months ended June 30 disclosed consolidated net income of $42,016, compared with net loss of $1,030,376 for the 12 months ended June 30, 1941. The company is in process of reorganization.

Current Business Statistics

Aug. 24, 1942

	Latest Week		Previous Week	Year Ago
Business Activity:				
The Christian Science Monitor index, computed normal = 100	A'g 15	§§132.4	130.9	119.8
Production:				
Bituminous coal, thous. short tons*	A'g 15	1858	x1823	1831
Crude petroleum, thous. bbls.*	A'g 15	3893	3970	3953
Electric power, mil. kwh	A'g 15	3655	3637	3238
Steel, p. c. of capacity†	A'g 29	97.3	97.2	96.5
Distribution:				
Carloadings, total, thous. cars	A'g 15	869	850	890
Department stores sales, 1935-39 = 100‡	A'g 15	113	110	113
Finance:				
Bank clearings, N. Y., bil. dol.	A'g 19	3948	3604	3262
Bank clearings, 22 cities out. N. Y., bill. dol.	A'g 19	3368	3036	2999
Federal reserve banks:				
Fed. res. bank credit, total, mil. dol.	A'g 19	3615	3512	2272
Mem. bank excess reserves, est., mil. dol.	A'g 19	2100	2380	5058
Federal reserve reporting mbr. banks:				
Commercial loans, mil. dol.	A'g 12	6423	6408	6146
Demand deposits, adj., mil. dol.	A'g 12	26526	26138	24245
Investments, mil. dol.	A'g 12	22961	22860	18211
Interest rates:				
Bankers' acceptances (90-day), p. c.	A'g 21	½@⅝	½@⅝	½@⅝
Call loan renewals, p. c.	A'g 21	1	1	1
Commercial paper, prime (4-6 mos.), p. c.	A'g 21	½@¾	½@¾	½@¾
Discount rate, N. Y., p. c.	A'g 21	1	1	1
Time loans (90-day), p. c.	A'g 21	1¼	1¼	1¼
Currency in circulation, mil. dol.	A'g 19	12956	12870	9792
Exchange rates: pound sterling, dol.§	A'g 21	4.03¾	4.03¾	4.03½
Failures, commercial, number	A'g 13	174	160	250
Gold stock, mil. dol.	A'g 19	22744	22742	22710
Security markets:				
Bond averages, 20 rails, dol.‖	A'g 22	63.4	62.6	63.1
Bond yield, U. S. Govt., p. c. per an.‖	A'g 22	*2.02	*2.02	1.95
Stock averages, dol.‖	A'g 22	37.2	36.6	43.1
Stock sales, N. Y. S. E., thous. shares	A'g 22	2212	1575	2183
Prices, Wholesale:				
U. S. Dep't of Labor indexes:				
Combined (approx. 900 com.), 1926 = 100	A'g 15	§§98.9	§§98.6	89.6
Farm products, 1926 = 100	A'g 15	106.0	105.4	86.4
Foods, 1926 = 100	A'g 15	100.5	99.7	86.7
28 basic commodities, Aug., 1939 = 100	A'g 21	166.8	167.3	150.9
Controlled (20 com.), Aug., 1939 = 100	A'g 21	161.4	161.4	151.7
Uncontrolled (8 com.), Aug., 1939 = 100	A'g 21	180.5	182.1	149.0
Copper, elec., ingot, N. Y., $ per lb.**	A'g 21	.119	.119	.119
Cotton, middling, ⅛ staple, $ per lb.††	A'g 21	.185	.185	.161
Hides, cow, it. nat. pack, Chi., $ p. lb**	A'g 21	.155	.155	.150
Steel scrap, hvy, melt., Chi., $ per ton**	A'g 21	18.750	18.750	18.750
Sugar, raw, 96° duty pd., N. Y., $ p. lb**	A'g 21	.037	.037	.037
Wheat, No. 2 H'd Win., Kan. C., $ p. bu.	A'g 21	1.130	1.110	1.071
Wool, top, spot, N. Y., $ per lb.**

Alaska Gold Second Fiddle In War Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Gold, which has meant for Alaska both wealth and romance, is now relatively in the background. Yet Alaska moves forward busier than in all past booms and gold strikes combined.

Some of the big gold operations, which have been a tradition of Alaska, such as the placer works at Nome and at Fairbanks and the famous quartz mine at Juneau, still are operating with reduced output. But hundreds of the smaller plants, employing from one to 50 men, scattered all through the interior, are closed.

They are closed, but according to Volney Richmond, Jr., of the Northern Commercial Company, company equipment and personnel are now largely employed in the service of the Government in enormous airfield and road projects.

These building jobs are more important than mining gold. In seeking priorities, it is found that tin, rubber, and even wood are more vital to winning the war than this "precious metal." Its relative unimportance is illustrated in the quoted answer of the priorities official who told a manufacturer he could go ahead and produce baby buggies if he wanted to make them of gold.

As though it were planned, however, the great tractors and caterpillars used in gold dredging are especially needed in present Government building. The men who know how to run this equipment are especially adapted to the work. As explained by Mr. Richmond, placer-gold mining is largely a matter of moving dirt. Men who have worked in the hills, he says, and who have not been able to run into town for needed repairs of equipment have learned to be resourceful. They know what to do with almost everything mechanical or in the line of carpentry or plumbing.

They are described as "ready-made contractors. Most miners have been obliged to build some sort of landing field to accommodate planes flying in men and equipment and their knowledge is invaluable in the service of the Government in its extensive building of airports, which cannot be located and enumerated now but which will be heard about later.

This diversion from mining to construction is only for the duration. Gold still will be gold, and in demand after the war, Alaska miners believe. Yet there are discussions about gold standards and managed currencies. One thing is certain, whatever the peacetime standard of currency, it will be of keenest interest in Alaska.

Senator Says War Better in Aleutians

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 24 (AP)—Admittedly less critical of Alaskan defense measures than he was a few weeks ago, Senator Mon C. Wallgren (D) of Washington believes the military situation in the Aleutians is "much improved."

Mr. Wallgren, member of a special Senate Military Affairs subcommittee, flew from Juneau yesterday with another Committee member, Senator Harold H. Burton (R) of Ohio, after a two-weeks' tour of military establishments in the Far North.

"Over a period of months I have been a sharp critic as to what has been done in Alaska and the Aleutians," Senator Wallgren said.

"There is no question but that we got the facts, and I will say that the military situation is improving."

Senator Burton urged immediate action by armed forces of the United States "because the war in Alaska is such that the longer we wait the harder it will be."

Other Committee members, returning by boat, are Senators A. B. Chandler (D) of Kentucky and Rufus C. Holman (R) of Oregon.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE

BUSINESS site in Becket, Mass., adjacent to freight yard and state road from Springfield to Pittsfield; 5 acres land with 2 buildings 40x40 and 60x40, in good condition. MRS. MARY A. A. LYMAN, Becket, Mass.

QUINCY, MASS.—Large 11-room house; suitable for rest home; well equipped. Box G-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN HTS.—187 Hicks St. Overlooking Harbor. Main 4-5500.
4-5-6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
With Fully Equipped Kitchens.
Artistically and newly decorated; ultra-modern, oversized rooms; hotel service if required; free swimming pool, roof garden; rare value.

NATICK, MASS.—½ mi. trans; private wing in Colonial home; liv. rm., bed rm., tile bath, kit.; heat, lights, gas, garage, $50. 145 No. Main. Nat. 2426-W.

COUNTRY BOARD

THE GATEWAY—BELLPORT, L. I. Invites Christian Scientists for study or recreation; swimming pool, private beach; 30-acre farm; home-cooked meals; recreation rooms; golf course near by; 58 miles from New York via L. I. R. R.; low week-end rates.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

N. Y. C., 605 W. 113th St. (Apt. 41)—Near Riverside—Quiet home for those needing rest and care; meals. MRS. HILL. UN. 4-0136.

PAYING GUESTS

GARDEN HOUSE INN
Route #28, West Dennis, Cape Cod, Mass. Telephone Harwich 358-W-1
Comfortable rooms and good food. Hyannis trains met by appointment and free transportation to the beach

ROOMS AND BOARD

N. Y. C., 611 W. 158 St., Burgess—Beautiful, airy, view room, semi-private bath; good meals. Elderly people accommodated.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 101 W. 55th (9-A)—Desirable, cool, airy room; excellent location, transportation and churches; kitchen privileges; reasonable.

ROOMS WANTED

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Wanted by quiet, refined young man, room within reasonable distance of Westinghouse Mfg. Co., Bloomfield, N. J. Address, Mrs. V. W. H., 94 Sandringham, Rochester, N. Y.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

Miss Parker's Business Service
9 PARK STREET, BOSTON
bkpg., $25 up; 3 stens., $18-$20; bkprs., invest Sec'y, ins. agency, exp., $25; legal sec'y, know exp., $25; exprd. bank tellers, $25-$30 plus; sales, Wellesley, $25; file clerk, $20.

HOUSEKEEPER—3 adults in American family; good home; no washing. Mrs. Murphy, 87 Westville St., Dorchester, Mass.

REFINED WOMAN as member of small family living in the country; must be competent cook and do general housework; Christian Scientist preferred. Please write full particulars regarding yourself and salary desired to JOHN D. SIBLEY, Happy ACRES, Middlefield, Conn.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: ATTENTION LADIES! Wanted, a middle-aged lady, Christian Scientist, to cashier and be in charge of the personnel in one of Washington's leading restaurants; pleasant working conditions and surroundings; this unit is one of a large chain extending from coast to coast. Please write to MR. BEMIS at 2424 North Florida St., Arlington, Va.

WANTED—Protestant lady 45 years or over to make home in Boston suburb for father, girl 9, boy 12; must be experienced with children, kindly, fastidious. Please give detailed background, qualifications, salary expected and references. Box A-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SCHOOL OPENINGS
Hiring now; schools open after Labor day; need 4 cooks, 3 assistants, 2 head waitresses, 21 chambermaid-waitress combination women; local; call at once. PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, 14 State St., Boston.

WANTED—Companion to live with elderly lady in New York City; must be cheerful, cultured, attractive personality, interested in music, fond of walking, under 50; good salary. Apply by letter, giving references, etc. Write Box S-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

POSITIONS open for experienced kindergarten and primary grade teachers; Christian Scientists preferred. Elektor Academy, 84-74 169th Street, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

COOK for small school (30); live in; excellent location; reasonable requirements. Write Nursery Training School, 355 Marlboro St., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALESMAN, 20 years' experience selling industrial and automotive oils, and bulk plant manager, wants position in Florida, prefer west coast; now employed. F. J. TILLMAN, 1817 E. Marion St., Milwaukee, Wis.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION, managing housekeeper, 8 yrs. last position; American, English descent, Protestant, former teacher; 40, unencumbered; licensed driver; salary secondary to congenial environment. Write Box S-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TEACHER with years of experience in elementary subjects desires position for fall. MISS SNOW, 124 Park St., Brookline, Mass.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 3913

RECORDS

RECORDS VICTOR, Columbia. Complete stock. Mail orders filled.
Phonograph & Record Shop, 8 Milk St., Boston

WANTED TO BUY

CASH! FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. C. WI. 7-7869

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408.

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Head's
of Connecticut Avenue
"Leading Coiffeur Stylists"
Permanent Waves Our Specialty
1623 Connecticut Ave., Decatur 5811-12
6844-A Wisconsin Ave., Oliver 1216-17

THE ORIENT 東園
CHINESE AND AMERICAN RESTAURANT
"Eat in Air-cooled comfort"
1718 Wisconsin Avenue Michigan 8847

JEWELRY
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
High Class Work at Right Prices
WARD JEWELRY CO.
J. W. Ward—Lucille Ward
707 12th Street N. W. Tel. EX. 5746

EDGEMOOR MOTOR CO.
SALES Ford SERVICE
8301 WISCONSIN AVENUE
Wisconsin 1270

DELLA'S DELICACY SHOP
Cakes Designed for Your Special Need
6709 Wisconsin Ave., Bethesda-Chevy Chase, Md. or
1408 East West Highway, Silver Spring, Md.

Men's Suits and Top Coats
Made to Measure
FREDERICK'S Men's Shop
1435 H St. N. W. 701 H St. N. E.

R. C. FREAS
PLUMBING—HEATING—REPAIRING
REMODELING A SPECIALTY
Estimates gladly given
7906 Woodbury Drive, Silver Spring, Md.
SL 4137

PLUYM'S
Ladies' Tailor and Furrier
SUMMER PRICES
Remodeling, Repairing and Relining on Coats, Suits, and Furs.
1734 Conn. Avenue N. W. NO 0632

Lumber and Millwork BY EISINGER
WI. 6300 BETHESDA, MD.
DISPLAY ROOMS, 4340 WIS. AVE.

Maine

AUBURN

Insurance
for every purpose
Miller Insurance Agency
51 Court Street Tel. 1020
H. A. BAIRD, Mgr.

MAINE

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0096, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE HINCKS COAL COMPANY
COAL WOOD
FUEL OILS
11 Central Street Dial 6478

Phone 6422
JONES Seafood Market, Inc.
Free Delivery Service
49 Pickering Square

JOHNS-MANVILLE JM PRODUCTS
FLINT & ROSS, Inc.
Architectural Engineers
Johns-Manville Home Insulation
Johns-Manville Asphalt Tile Floors
86 CENTRAL STREET DIAL 7813

Distinctive Gowns for Every Occasion
Vanity Fair and Kickernick Underwear
Barbizon Garments
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop
Hats Hosiery Smart Accessories
41 Hammond Street—Opposite City Hall

BOYD & NOYES, INC.
Jewelers and Diamond Merchants
Sterling by TOWLE
25 Hammond St. Dial 2-0183

LEWISTON

HOLLYWOOD BEAUTY SALON
Distinctive coiffures created by individualized shaping and waving.
363 Main Strat Telephone 406

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 3-6269. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MONUMENTSQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

PARKING SERVICE
SCOTT'S
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

Back to School
Our School and College fashions are a treat to behold. We're completely ready to outfit you—from sweaters and skirts—to dormitory furnishings.
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
"Center of Maine Living"
PORTLAND, MAINE

CARTER BRO'S CO.
PORTLAND, MAINE
DIAMONDS *WATCHES* *SILVER*
Wedding gifts emphasizing in design, quality and beauty, our leadership as jewelry merchants.

HARMON & NEWCOMB
invite you to see their display of
FASHION PARK CLOTHES

DARKROOM SUPPLIES
● Whether you're just building a darkroom or whether you're an "old hand," we can supply you with all necessary darkroom equipment.
BICKNELL Photo Service
15 PREBLE STREET., PORTLAND, MAINE

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

J. M. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
Our Selection of DIAMOND RINGS priced from $50 upward is most complete
Recognized Standard of Quality
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
JEWELERS SINCE 1851

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

Crossword Quiz Answers

F	L	O	R	I	D	A
R	▨	G	A	B	I	N
A	T	▨	P	E	N	N
N	O	V	▨	X	▨	I
C	O	O	K	▨	E	N
E	▨	L	▨	A	L	A
▨	K	E	L	L	Y	▨
F	I	T	▨	I	▨	G
E	T	▨	A	C	R	E
R	▨	D	▨	E	A	R
E	P	O	S	▨	G	A
N	A	R	E	S	▨	L
C	U	R	W	O	O	D

07

MAINE

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate
Rentals — Insurance
9 School St. Phone Annapolis 2685

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 2471. Hours: 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

2 Complete Grocery Stores
Carrying your Favorite Products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
Featuring Matchless Brand
CANNED GOODS—PRODUCTS
The Gifford Store 81 South Street
The Economy Store, 41 Washington St.

THE WOODWORTH STORES
Home Owned and Operated

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

FUR COATS
that carry the Emmons label assure you of smartness in fashion, beauty and dependability.
HARRY G. EMMONS

DOVER

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Order Your Fuel Now for Winter
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

Daeris Air Conditioned Restaurant and Tea Room
LUNCHEON
Blue Plate Special—Ground Virginia Ham and Toast—Corn Fritters or Fried Fresh Lobster Cutlets with Fresh Mushroom Sauce, Hashed Potato, Green Peas, Chocolate Nut Pudding with Whipped Cream, Coffee. Served 5 to 8 P. M. 45c.

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington Street
Groceries, Vegetables, Meats, Pastry
MOXIE! We Deliver Tel. 73

JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Ave., Dover, N. H.
GOODYEAR TIRES and TUBES
CERTIFIED TEXACO SERVICE
Marfak Lubrication, Texaco Range Oil
Fuel Oil Tel. 57

For Summer Comfort Select That Palm Beach Suit Now at
Farnham's LOTHROP-FARNHAM COMPANY
432 Central Avenue Tel. 230

LACONIA

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE
When in the Lake Region visit
LOUGEE-ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels, and Camps
657 MAIN STREET, LACONIA, N. H.

Watches
HAMILTON—WALTHAM—ELGIN
GRUEN—MARMON
Latest models for both ladies and gents
CHARLES F. WATERMAN
610 Main Street Laconia, N. H.

Oscar A. Lougee Co.
Laconia's Leading
DRY GOODS STORE
Everything in Yard Goods
Ladies' and Misses' Apparel

MANCHESTER

D. H. McCLARTY
Plumbing and Heating
Oil Burners
Serviced and for Sale
All work expertly done
341 Myrtle Street

August Sale of Furs and Fur Trimmed Wool Coats
A few days left of Guaranteed Savings at August Prices.
PARISEAU'S

COKE • COAL • WOOD • OIL
PHONE 452 or 453
Also Farming Machinery and Supplies
W. E. DUNBAR SONS
89 Hanover Street 132 Massabesic Street

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

August Fur Sale
Opportunity for Savings
BEAUTY!
QUALITY!
VALUE!
JOHN B. VARICK CO.

Don't throw away that Old Linoleum
Give it a coat of Sherwin-Williams Floor Enamel. 10 different shades.
MANCHESTER PAINT & WALLPAPER CO.
1128 ELM STREET

Presenting NO-MEND'S
Beautiful Dul-O-Tone Rayon Stockings
Sheer beauty, perfect fit
1.15 and 1.35 a pair
"Famous 5" leg types
JAMES W. HILL CO.

CRAFTSMAN
Press Incorporated
We are equipped to do all jobs, large or small. Let us print your stationery, too.
357 PINE STREET

DYER *and* CHIPMAN
DRUGGISTS
The Store you will enjoy trading in. Soda Fountain, Candy, Magazines, Toilet Articles
797 ELM STREET

Short Curls Mean New Permanents
Make Your Appointment Now
PHONE 3726
Mrs. Sargent's Beauty Shop
450 LAKE AVENUE

AT YOUR SERVICE
Diamond Gas and Oil Co.
MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS
Phone 6880

GATE CITY CLEANSING CO.
Clean Clothes
Add Smartness to Your Appearance
107 Hanover St. Tel. 4475

Mae Fogg Shoppe
Permanent Waving a Specialty
All Branches of Beauty Work
Telephone 1140-W
1008 Elm Street Work Guaranteed

Kimball's Flowers
The Joy of Flowers is Yours by merely calling 4530-W
Charles V. Kimball and Son
62 Harrison St., cor. Pine St.

NASHUA

AVARD'S
Lad and Dad Store
Summer Odds and Ends Sale
161 Main Street Tel. 64

PORTSMOUTH

The New Fall School Clothes are here
Boys' Long-Pant Suits
Young Men's Suits
Boys' Sport Coats
Young Men's Sport Coats
Boys' Long Pants
Young Men's Pants
PEARSON AND KNOWLES COMPANY
82 Fleet Street

Back-to-School Togs and Accessories
In All Departments
Children: Kate Greenaway Dresses, 2 to 16
Carol King: Junior Misses, 9 to 17
Sport, Casual and Dress Coats, 9 to 44
New Hand Bags and Luggage
Just a few of the many items you should have to go back to school.
GEORGE B. FRENCH CO.
Portsmouth, N. H.

Portsmouth Ice & Coal Co.
A complete line of
Coal and Petroleum Products
Prompt service. A trial order solicited.
94 Langdon St. Tel. Portsmouth 86

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
259 Thames St. and 38 Washington Sq.

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

(Continued)

William B. Scott & Co., Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Gardens and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
29 Marlborough St. Tel. 1870

Office Supplies

Vermont

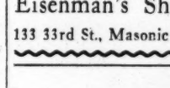
BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

The Silhouette Shop
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts



GAINES
Variety Bedding
Specializing in
GOOD BEDDING and FURNITURE
J. C. GAINES, Owner and Manager
1225 KING STREET ALEX. 3583

NEWPORT NEWS

Save In The
AUGUST FUR EVENT
NACHMAN'S
Washington Avenue and 32nd Street

SHOE REPAIRING
of the Better Kind
Eisenman's Shoe Hospital
133 33rd St., Masonic Temple Building

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 39188. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
willis'
Granby Street, Corner Main

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

ROANOKE

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

MEREDITH'S MARKET
Carefully Selected Foods
Delivery Service
108 Grandin Road Dial 2-3128

Rutrough's, Inc.
Fashions for Men
Ponce De Leon Hotel Bldg.

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

THE BABY SHOP
Fisher's smart apparel for School and college girls as well as younger boys and girls.
907 Quarrier Street Phone 25-723

HUNTINGTON

Rich Milk
Cream
Dairy Products
Kennedy Dairy Co.
1401 8th Avenue
Phone 8112

Fred M. Ferguson
1048 MADISON AVENUE
Plumbing Heating
Air Conditioning
We guarantee our work
PHONE 22426

Princess
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

(Continued)

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Robinson's
HAMILTON'S FRIENDLY STORE
Summer hours: 9 a. m.-5:30 p. m. Saturday, 9 a. m.-1 p. m.
NOTE NEW PHONE NO. 7-0211

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.
77 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opposite Connaught Hotel

For Quality Fuels
Call
J. STODDART COAL CO.
219 Lottridge St. Tel. 4-3448

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

E. R. FISHER Ltd.
110-12 SPARKS STREET
Men's and Boys' Wear Specialists in Ottawa
Since 1905

PARTICULAR PEOPLE
EAT
Home Science Bread
made by
WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.
201 Evelyn Street

PRODUCERS MILK

Cream, Butter, Ice Cream, Cheese, Chocolate Drink
Phone 2-4281

P. F. HOWE
Chartered Life Underwriter
All Lines of Insurance
Automobile, Fire, etc.
Sun Life Bldg. Phones 2-9621, 8-4273

Mutual Press Ltd.
Printers and Publishers
A. S. BALFOUR, Manager
230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA
MAUD R. A. MacARTHUR, Representative

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor

THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED
The China and Gift Shoppe
Royal Doulton, Spode, Coalport, Wedgwood, Aynsley, Crown Derby
McINTOSH & WATTS
245-247 Bank Street 2-6383
LOOK FOR THE BLUE FRONT

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Lyndhurst 1563. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ONTARIO

TORONTO

(Continued)

Kate J. Nicol
HOSE
RAYON SHEER and SERVICE
69c 79c 89c
ART, SILK and WOOL
1.50
Kayser "Sans Run"
1.25
BUTTERFLY "REVERSE KNIT" SMART SIDE OUT
1.25
WOOLNOUGH SHOP
Kate J. Nicol
RA 2928 32 Bloor W.
Open Fri. and Sat. Evgs. in August

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Use Our Storage Vaults
Our scientifically constructed and equipped Storage Vaults will store your out-of-season garments for you. Telephone today and let us explain this clothes-saving service.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

Mademoiselle Mignon Beauty Salon
Lyndhurst 6962
256½ Runnymede Road

MANOR WOOL SHOP
MRS. E. REID, Manager
Ready-made Knitted Dresses, Sweaters, Scarves, Babies' and Children's Wear, Etc.
Finest Wools—Free Instructions
Expert Washing and Blocking
2019 YONGE STREET HY 7463

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 ADELAIDE STREET E.
(Near Yonge)
Good Food—Well Cooked—Nicely Served

16 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. MI 0911

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

Folks read—and heed
With pleasing speed
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING," with complete schedule of rates and other information.

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
"Badge of Merit"
Irradiated Vitamin D Milk
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wl 3642 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware. Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
HENRY MORGAN & Co. Limited

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Cocomalt
Use the Phone—We Deliver

OGILVY'S LABEL
is your guarantee of quality and sound value
JAS. A. OGILVY'S Limited
Established 1866

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MISS BANNISTER still welcomes permanent or passing guests; comfortable, quiet, 30, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. PADdington 3359.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street. Convenient to two Christian Science Churches. Quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service. Air Raid Shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the Company's Architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices. Rentals £210-£325 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

FLATS WANTED

LONDON—Easy access St. James' Park, small unfurnished flat for business woman. Box W-1689, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

Pair DANIEL ENGRAVINGS framed, 44"x33", 7 gns. or part exchange smaller ones. Keys, 84, Wood End Rd., Harrow, Middx.

LAUNDRIES

For Clean and Dainty Frocks,
Linen and Underwear send to
The Royal French Laundry, 55, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3. Phone Acorn 1794. Silks and Woollies special attention. Small repairs free of charge.

MISCELLANEOUS

MONOMARK—Permanent confidential London address. Letters redirected immediately 5/- p. a. Royal patronage. Capital £200,000. Write BM/MONO64, W. C. 1.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

CARBONS, ribbons and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 17 Bury St., London, E. C. 3. Avenue 1347 (3 lines).

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON PRIVATE GUEST HOUSE
Quiet sunny rooms, Single or double. (Hot and cold). 136 Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 4925.

European
Local Classified
(Continued)

PHOTOGRAPHY

DISTINCTIVE PORTRAITURE
SADIE COLLINS, Medallist
7, High Road, Woodford, London, E. 18.

POST WANTED

WITH a view to post-war reconstruction, lady (exempt military service) now seeks responsible administrative position; fluent Italian and French; wide international secretarial experience; keenly interested welfare and community life; very successful in appeal and organising work. Box W-1687, BCM-CSM, London, W. C. 1.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON—Furnished or unfurnished rooms to let; moderate rents; quiet house, close Christian Science church. Tel. PAD. 6150. 49 York Street, W. 1.

TYPEWRITING

J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chas., 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629. At your service as usual. All typewriting, duplicating.

TYPEWRITING & DUPLICATING

D. E. PATTEN—TYPEWRITING and DUPLICATING, General and Technical, Balance Sheets, etc. FACSIMILE TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS. 357 Oxford Street, London, W. 1. MAYfair 5867.

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

GREGG & CO. LTD.
Electrical Engineers
Hot Water and Gas Fitters
Sheffield Cutlers
27 SLOANE SQUARE, S. W. 1
1196 SLOANE
247-249 FULHAM ROAD, S. W. 3
9808 FLAXMAN

LONDON N.—Highgate

The Ideal Laundry (HIGHGATE) LTD.
Highgate Village, N.6
MOUNTVIEW 1874
Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Mill Hill, Finchley, Barnet, Southgate, Hornsey and Wood Green
Would like to Serve you too!

LONDON E.—Woodford

W. G. MUMFORD
The Noted Stores for GROCERY and PROVISIONS
8 Station Parade, Snaresbrook — Tel. Wanstead 4180
169 High Road, Woodford Green — Tel. BUCkhurst 0184
26 Broadway, Woodford Green — Tel. BUCkhurst 0053

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood

Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON S. W.
Putney District and Barnes

MISS DORNE
Ladies' Hairdresser
151a, Upper Richmond Rd., S. W. 15. (Putney 1717)
Two doors from Putney Hill
Experienced Permanent Waving

Eire

DUBLIN

for SPORTS GOODS and WEATHERWEAR
the place is
ELVERY'S
DUBLIN and CORK

Lowest Cash Prices
At Lee's
combined with most reliable values for Drapery, Outfitting, Millinery, Footwear, Furniture.
Edward Lee & Co., Ltd.
DUBLIN, Rathmines
DUN LAOGHAIRE, BRAY

Switzer's
Ladies' and Men's Footwear
Shoes of Dependable Quality at Exceptionally Moderate Prices.
SWITZER & CO. LTD., Grafton St., Dublin

Buy Your Coal, Iron, Steel and Cement
at
HEITONS
18, Westmoreland Street

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Just for Fun

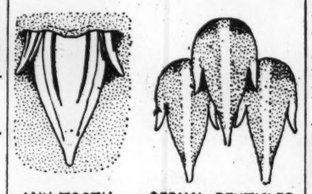
Drawn for Office of War Information

"At least we don't have to worry about her leaving to work in an airplane factory."

Did You Ever Wonder

Why the Shark Is Said to Have Teeth All Over Its Body?

Certain sharks have a unique body covering. They alone, of all the vertebrates, grow teeth all over the body. These have been given the name **dermal denticles**, or "skin teeth," by naturalists, and they closely resemble the mouth teeth of amphibians, reptiles, and mammals in structure. Located in the dermis, or skin, each consists



Upper jaw tooth and "skin teeth," both from the same shark.

of a flat base having the structure of bone and having a pointed spine projecting outward and backwards. A cross-section through the spine shows a coating or layer of enamel; then a layer of dentine (the characteristic substance of teeth); and within this the "pulp," made up of blood vessels, nerves, and connective tissue.

If All Musk Comes From the Musk Deer?

Musk is a rare perfume originally obtained from male specimens of a certain deer of the lofty Himalayas. Today, however, the chemist has produced a synthetic or laboratory-made musk at much less cost to the consumer. A pound of musk, it has been estimated, would cost around $40,000, while synthetic musk costs but a few hundred dollars a pound. Musk, by the way, has such a strong penetrating odor that it has been somewhat facetiously calculated that if you actually had a whole pound of musk and opened it, in New York City, the residents of Chicago would be pretty sure to get wind of it soon.

W. P. Keasbey

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs

Across

1—What place was discovered by Ponce de Leon in his search for "fountain of perpetual youth"?
7—What cinema star has been called the Spencer Tracy of France?
8—Near.
10—Who is shown making treaty with Indians in painting by Benjamin West?
11—In what month was Oliver Goldsmith born (abbr.)?
13—What is the highest peak of Australasia?
14—Half an em is what?
15—Wing.
16—In certain well-known song, who wears a green necktie?
17—Qualified.
19—What is French for "and"?
20—What land measure is supposed to represent what one man could plow in a day?
23—Organ of hearing.
24—Epic poetry is what?
27—St. Mary's River forms part of boundary between 1 Across and what State (abbr.)?
28—What are the openings of the nose?
30—Who wrote "God's Country and the Woman"?

Down

1—What is the most westerly country of central Europe?
2—What king of Bashan was defeated by children of Israel at Edrei?
3—What is a skein of yarn containing about 120 yards?
4—The bouquetin is what?
5—Racket.
6—Who is a servant in opera "La Traviata"?
9—Also.
12—What is either of the folding side compartments or wings of a triptych?
14—What is a city of Minnesota?
15—Cheshire Cat appeared to what fictional character?
16—Young Nubbles is called what in "The Old Curiosity Shop"?
17—What is first name of Molnar, Hungarian dramatist?
18—Who is object of Lakme's affections in opera by Delibes?
21—Tatter.
22—What American politician instigated a famous rebellion in Rhode Island in 1842?
25—What French city is a famous winter resort?
26—To stitch.
29—Thus.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Bilmanis, Dr. Alfreds (äl'-frĕts bĕl'-mä-nĭs) — Latvian Minister to the United States.

Dönitz, Vice-Admiral Karl (kärl dû'-nĭts) — Chief of the German submarine fleet.

Gerede, Husrev (hōos-rĕf' gĕ-rĕ-dĕ') — Turkish Ambassador to Germany.

Kotelnikov (kŭ-tyăl'-y'-nyĭ-kŏf')—Russian town southeast of Stalingrad.

Orbay, Rauf (rä-ōōf' ôr-bī') —Turkish Ambassador to Great Britain.

Tikhoretsk (tyĭ-kô-ryātsk') —Town of Soviet Russia.

Tsimylansk (tsĭm-lyánsk')— Town of Soviet Russia.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Anapa (à-nä'-pä)—Seaport of the Caucasus region, Soviet Russia.

Bougainville (bōō'-găN'-vĕl') —Largest of the Solomon Islands.

Dieppe (dē-ĕp' — French town, scene of recent United Nations Commando raid.

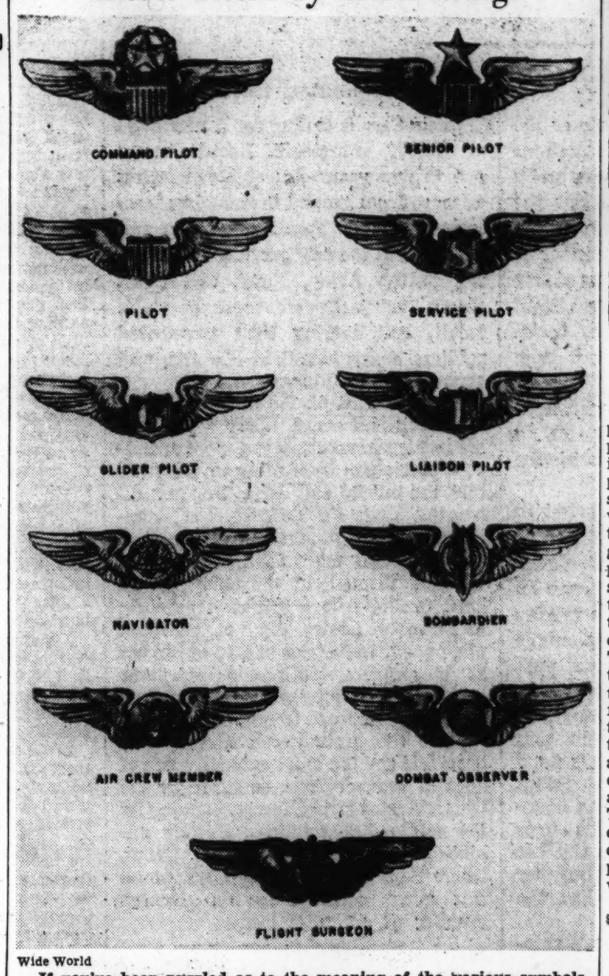
Grozny (grôz'-nĭ) — Russian oil field and refinery in the Caucasus, Soviet Russia.

Kei (kī)—Islands north of Australia.

Slavyansk (slàv'-yänsk')— Town on the Donets River, Soviet Russia.

Key: ăle, chăotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ârm, ăsk, sofa; ēve, hĕre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōod, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Know Them by Their Wings



Wide World

If you've been puzzled as to the meaning of the various symbols worn by members of the United States Army Air Force the above identification chart should help.

Brevities

Brubaker in The New Yorker: Secretary Ickes has added to his titles that of Fishery Co-ordinator. There are now fourteen names you can call Harold without giving offense.

Detroit News: There has grown up in this country a race of girls, as shown in the photos with Stillson wrenches, acetylene torches, etc., who can unscrew their own Mason jars.

A Contribution

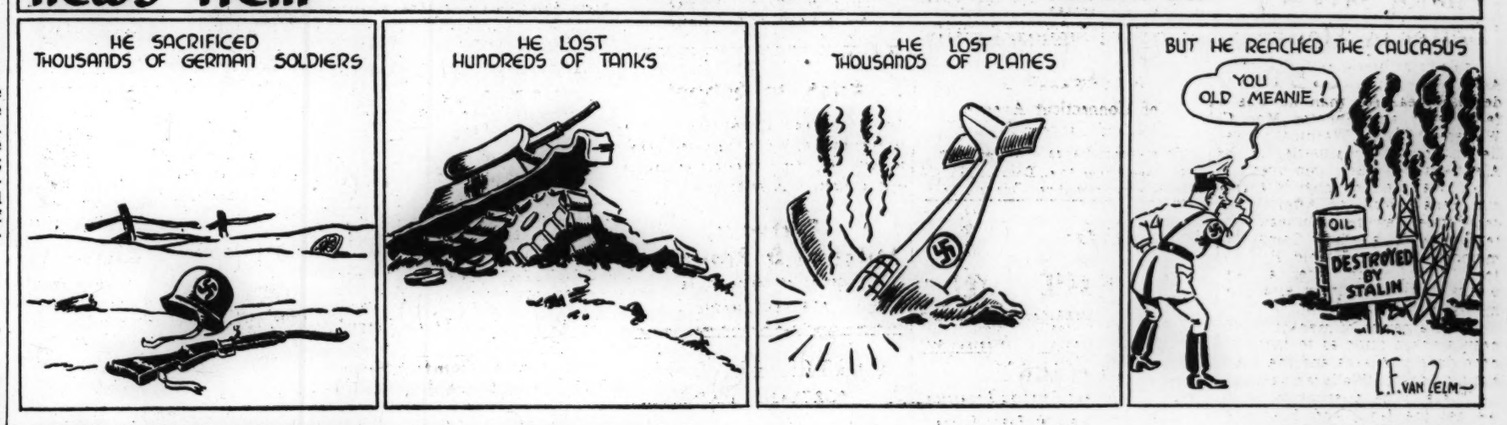
New York City

The mother of a serviceman, purchasing a gift at a large department store in an eastern city, inquired of the clerk if the store paid the mailing costs on gifts sent to servicemen. The gift chosen was to be sent to California, and the mother was told by the salesgirl that it was not the store's policy to do so, but that she personally would like to pay it on this purchase as her small contribution to a man who was, indirectly, doing so much for her. The mother, deeply touched by this generous thought, permitted the young woman to pay the small fee. The clerk later appealed to those higher up in authority with the suggestion that the store adopt a policy of paying mailing charges on all gifts purchased in the store and sent to men in the service. The suggestion was enthusiastically received, and the store now does this and considers it a small part of its contribution to the boys who are doing so much for us.

A Verse for Today . . .

He revealeth the deep and secret things: he knoweth what is in the darkness, and the light dwelleth with him.—Dan. 2:22

NEWS ITEM— HITLER PAYS A TREMENDOUS PRICE TO REACH RUSSIA'S CAUCASIAN OIL.



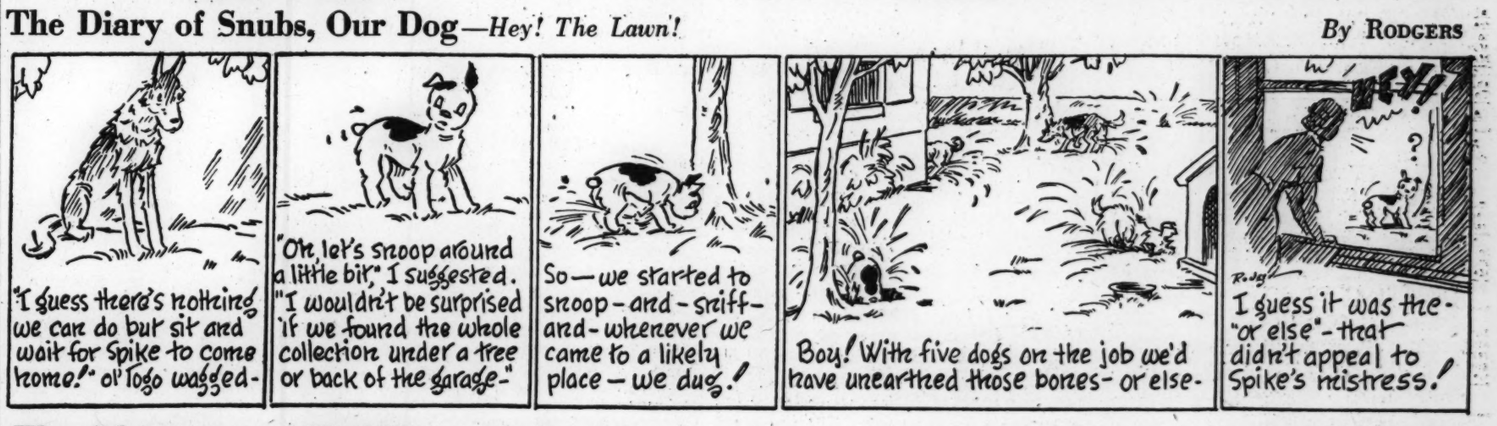
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Brr . . . Muddy Water*

By Le Pelley

TUBBY—ISN'T IT TOO COLD TO GO SWIMMING?
COLD?? POOF—I SHOULD SAY NOT!!
MY MOTHER THOUGHT IT WAS TOO COLD FOR SWIMMING!!
HA! COLD! I GUESS SHE DOESN'T KNOW US MEN...
WHY, I JUMP RIGHT IN!
I'LL DIVE RIGHT OFF THE BANK
Hmm... THE WATER DOES SEEM A BIT C..... I MEAN MUDDY.. NOT GOOD FOR SWIMMING.....
YES—IT'S AWFULLY MUDDY—LET'S BUILD A FIRE....

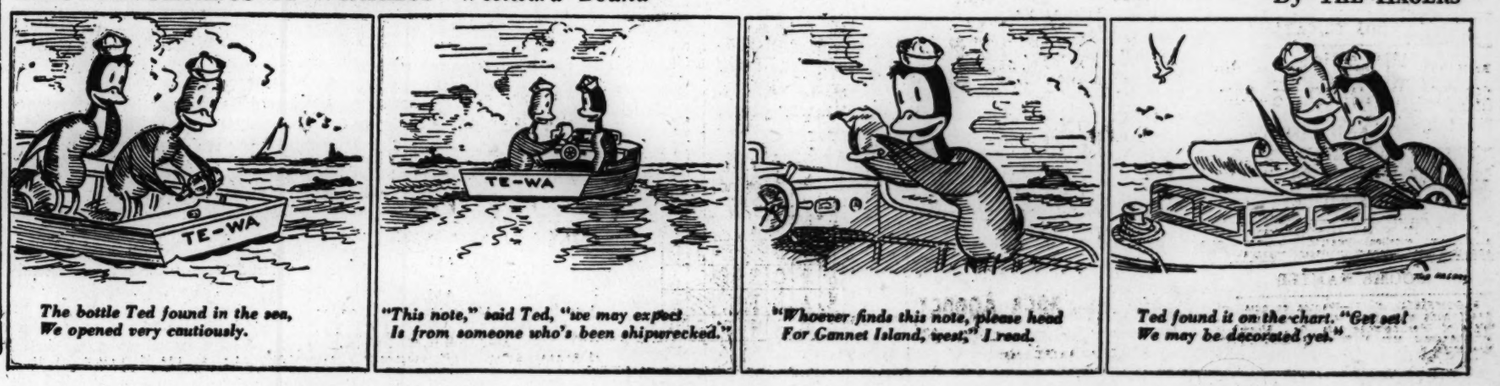
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Hey! The Lawn!*

By Rodgers


"I guess there's nothing we can do but sit and wait for Spike to come home!" ol' Togo wagged-
"Oh, let's snoop around a little bit," I suggested. "I wouldn't be surprised if we found the whole collection under a tree or back of the garage-"
So—we started to snoop-and-sniff-and-whenever we came to a likely place—we dug!
Boy! With five dogs on the job we'd have unearthed those bones-or else-
I guess it was the-"or else"-that didn't appeal to Spike's mistress!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Westward Bound*

By The Hagers



The bottle Ted found in the sea, We opened very cautiously.

"This note," said Ted, "we may expect Is from someone who's been shipwrecked."

"Whoever finds this note, please head For Gannet Island, west," I read.

Ted found it on the chart. "Get set! We may be decorated yet."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Brazil's Part

Entry of Brazil into the war as the thirty-first of the anti-Axis nations rates a headline in today's news and a page in tomorrow's history. But the headline shouldn't mislead anyone into thinking the war is being won or is going to be won by declarations of war in the Western Hemisphere. Eight months after the United States' declaration, the Axis fronts have not been pushed back in the Pacific, in Russia, or in Africa, and the military results of Brazil's action will be equally slow to appear. On history's page the battle for Stalingrad will loom larger.

Brazil's weight will be felt first in other ways. The greatest effect will be in South America. Her outright declaration of war is bound to influence all Latin America. Chile, already veering closer to the breaking of diplomatic relations, will feel an additional pull. The Argentine people, already resisting President Castillo's anti-American trend, will be able to warn him that Brazil through a strong anti-Axis stand is assuming leadership in South America. Other Latin American countries will note not only Brazil's anger over the sinking of her ships and her sympathy with Washington, but her judgment that the Axis will lose the war.

The effect on South America's shipping problem and on the U-boat war in the South Atlantic remains to be seen. Argentina is likely to find herself more and more isolated both in trade and transport. Brazil has a few reconditioned battleships and cruisers and ten destroyers, built or building. But these may find it difficult to keep the submarines away from her long coastal shipping routes, which are her main dependence for north-south communication and commerce.

With Brazil formally in the war, United States co-operation in efforts to protect shipping south of Panama will be simplified. Rio de Janeiro had already afforded Washington bases and supplies for ships and planes, but under some difficulties which should now be removed. With anti-submarine measures becoming more effective along the North American coast, more U-boats have been shifted to less well-defended South Atlantic routes and the task of clearing them out will not be an easy one. Brazil's entry may increase rather than lessen demands on United States naval forces and supplies.

Of course this declaration of war puts a clincher on a major defeat for Nazi diplomacy. For Hitler at one time hoped to Nazify Brazil and from that bridgehead dominate South America. Berlin believed that hundreds of thousands of shock-troops could be mobilized from more than 1,000,000 German-Brazilians and that South America could then be taken by telephone. The battle was really lost when Brazil took its stand at the Rio de Janeiro Conference for breaking off relations with Germany. For four years she has been rooting out Nazi fifth columnists, and since Pearl Harbor has dealt with them more vigorously than the United States.

In all respects Brazil has been moving closer and closer to open war, so that the declaration now makes less change than the formality indicates. It will have less immediate military effect than the landing of another big American force in Britain or than the battles along that vast and critical Russian front. But it has important moral and political effects which are all helpful.

Alice Duer Miller

The United States was still in the valley of indecision, and the war still seemed a long way off, when an American woman, through a few verses, penned from the heart, brought "The White Cliffs" of Dover into thousands of American homes. With understanding, tolerance, humor, and vision, Alice Duer Miller portrayed to her countrymen anew the meaning to them of the rock that is Britain, and the strength of the eternal qualities that are the strong ties between the two nations.

Mrs. Miller's was a successful life—as a woman and as a writer. Her efforts in behalf of woman suffrage, her contributions to the literary and theatrical worlds, and her warm human sympathy for her fellow man have won her an ever-living place in the thoughts of both Americans and Britons.

The horseshoe pitchers down in Florida may not be so active next winter if priorities demand their playthings for returning Dobbin.

Four-Footed Soldiers

Uncle Sam is calling for a new class of 125,000 volunteers. Requirements: one to five years old; eighteen inches or more from ground to shoulder; fearlessness. What specifications do not call for, but the new recruits are bringing to the Army, Navy, and Coast Guard, are a keener sense of sight, smell, and hearing than two-footed soldiers boast; excellent stamina, and renowned faithfulness.

"Private Pup of the Canine Corps" is willing and eager. Many a pup and his master have displayed a commendable patriotism by signing up long before the official call came. For several months, Dogs for Defense, Inc., comprised of dog fanciers, breeders, and trainers, with more than 300 trainers working throughout the country, has been teaching dogs to patrol beaches; to serve on sentry duty at munition plants, war industries and so on; to act as messengers, pack dogs, airplane spotters, and for protection against enemy parachute troops.

Thus the groundwork already has been laid for the most extensive use of dogs in war service ever made by the United States armed forces. Judging by the soldier-like qualities already exhibited by America's Canine Corps, Uncle Sam is to be congratulated on this latest addition to his growing number of potential heroes.

The Big Stick?

In a warring world that has no dearth of momentous meetings between key figures, the quiet conference of Donald Nelson and Leon Henderson beside Lake Champlain the other day almost escaped notice. Yet it was important.

Mr. Nelson was on vacation. Mr. Henderson brought him Washington's reaction to the volume of criticism recently levelled at the War Production Board. Not the least of these, it will be recalled, was that Mr. Nelson has been insufficiently commanding, that he hasn't been tough.

Possibly, Mr. Henderson delivered the message because he is known as belonging to the opposite school, the school of the Big Stick, if not the familiar Washington academy of fuss and fume. He apparently did a job, for Mr. Nelson has returned to the Potomac talking like the Lord High Executioner.

We believe this is all to the good, if it settles into a steady firmness, a clear resolve to get things done. It should not be merely a passing imitation of some of his more furious colleagues. Mr. Nelson is an American businessman. He did not bring himself to an eminent position in the business world without learning well the lesson that American business, while having plenty of power and drive, runs best in a lubricant of geniality, persuasion, and co-operation. In fact, it was Mr. Nelson's qualities of calmness, clarity and unfailing reasonableness that largely lifted him above many others in the earlier period of war production, causing the President to focus greater responsibility upon him.

The production figures Mr. Nelson released over the week end speak, and loudly, for themselves. The index of all war goods that stood at 100 in the month just before Pearl Harbor is now at 350 and rising. July was 16 per cent better than June, though, as Mr. Nelson admitted, still seven per cent below his highest expectation.

This is not to suggest mistakes haven't been made. Material shortages are showing up in critical lines; production has been too fast in some items, too slow in others, with resultant lack of balance. But it is only fair to add that Mr. Nelson was among the first to point out these mistakes and to take forthright steps to meet them. He has evolved the Production Requirements Plan for closer inventory control, and expects much from its operation.

Since there is no successor on the horizon who approaches Mr. Nelson's performance or promise, or who has enjoyed the actual experience of command since last January, it appears wise to place the finger on critical lips, and to expect the best from the American way of co-operation.

A friend of ours wondered why it took so long to get his 3-minute eggs at a local restaurant, but discovered later that his waitress in the meanwhile had accepted a $7 a day job in a war plant.

Because of the scarcity of trawlers, the price of albacore tuna has risen to $398 a ton. That's chickens-of-the-sea coming home to roost

---

But, Mr. Gandhi, this Japanese cobra still has his fangs and has not yet been taught to dance to the music of an Indian piccolo.

Our Readers Say—

Civilian Offense

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many a sensitive soldier who has known the comradeship of the front lines feels a shock and disappointment when he goes home on leave for the first time. He finds that a great many of the civilians just do not know what it's all about, and, what is worse, some of them do not seem to care. He has been living in a community where men cooperate unselfishlessly in a common cause, with genuine friendships and with the greatest personal sacrifices; he goes home to find that many men behind the lines are still fighting one another for personal gain, with little or no interest in the common cause. It is no wonder that he is often disgusted.

Director Elmer Davis has recently told us that, while many admirable civilians are doing their utmost, the Nation as a whole is only ankle-deep in the war effort. This is shameful support for us to be giving the men of our fighting forces, when they are risking everything in the common struggle. Speeches and parades in their honor may help them after the war is over, but the sort of support the fighting men need now most of all is that which is shown in co-operative action, not merely in sentimental eulogies. If we civilians are to be worthy of our boys we too must go all-out.

We are always ready to criticize the generals for not starting a second front in Europe, but we would do well to wait until we get our own civilian offensive started on the home front before we begin drawing up plans for something we know nothing about.

There is nothing we can do to equal the sacrifices of the men at the front, no matter how much we give in time or money, but it would help us develop a better attitude towards the common struggle if we took for our motto the words of the stewardess who remarked after being torpedoed twice: "I don't pray to be kept from harm. That would be selfish, considering what others are going through. I ask for strength to keep my head so that I may play the game and go properly through the emergency."

Hanover, N. H. CHARLES R. BAGLEY

Not a War—a Police Job

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There has been a growing conviction with me that the United Nations have made a grave mistake. They have called this drama, this tragedy, a war, when they should properly have called it what it really is—a police job. Calling it a war has done two things of advantage to the criminals:

1. It gives them the standing and authority of so-called legitimate combatancy and
2. It has made it appear as a test of power and arms, when actually no such status exists between sheriff and criminal.

This should be corrected. We will win, of course, but it would appear at great cost. Yet, while the price is high the victory will mean something and it will have a better chance of surviving. B. J.

Dallas, Texas

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Bookshelf

Bayard in Buckskin

In 1837 a strapping 20-year-old Virginian landed at Galveston Island in the new Republic of Texas. His name was William Alexander Anderson Wallace, and he claimed descent from Sir William Wallace. In addition to a thirst for adventure very common in those days, young Wallace was equipped with an itching trigger finger and an urge to settle accounts with the Mexicans for a brother, an uncle, and a cousin shot down after a bona fide surrender at Goliad.

He was daring, ingenious, self-reliant, fond of solitude and the wilderness, a crack shot; wise in his generation, witty, with a gift for epigram and tall tales. He became an Indian fighter, a Texas Ranger, a secondary national hero of Texas, and so an ideal subject for the hand of Stanley Vestal, biographer of Kit Carson and Sitting Bull, who tells his story in BIGFOOT WALLACE (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3).

Up in the mountains west of the crude settlement of Austin, young Wallace came across the tracks of a giant Lipano (or perhaps Waco) Indian; they were about 16 inches long and broad in proportion. He yearned to garnet those moccasins for a souvenir, and for years, off and on, he trailed that Indian. This obsession earned him his nickname. His own "underpinning" was not unduly large.

In 1842, already a Texas Ranger under Captain "Jack" Hays, he found himself a member of a pitifully inadequate expedition, ill-prepared, ill-disciplined, yet so typically Texan—300 men setting out to capture a sovereign nation. At the little village of Mier, a few miles from the border, the whole force surrendered as prisoners of war after a bitter battle with an overwhelming Mexican army. General Ampudia immediately started them out, wounded and all, to march to Mexico City. At Hacienda Salado they made a desperate effort to escape, and, being recaptured, the survivors were decimated. Seventeen out of 169, chosen by drawing beans out of a stone jar, the famous "Black Bean Lottery," were shot against a stone wall. The remainder, after months of imprisonment in gloomy Perote Castle and increditable hardships, were pardoned by the whim of Santa Anna.

Bigfoot Wallace was with Zachary Taylor at Monterrey, and the story goes that he partially evened the score for both Goliad and Salado with his rifle. The Rangers, irked at army discipline, soon returned home. Old Rough and Ready is said to have sighed with relief when they left. Bigfoot served on the frontier as a Ranger and volunteer Indian fighter during the Civil War period, and later as a stage driver. After the Indians were tamed he lived on until 1899, a kindly, beloved personality, champion of the under dog, a great storyteller, the center of innumerable adventure tales.

Mr. Vestal has sifted the sources, scanty as they are, made due allowances for the probabilities, and rounded out a grand yarn, true in all essentials, one of the most thrilling and entertaining of the whole frontier.

K. C. K.

About Ready to Get Tough

A Garden Tragedy

I have always regretted the part I played in this little story. Due to the fact that I have always loved wild animals, I have never been a willing hunter, but in this one case I did hunt poor Mephitis, the skunk, and after I had succeeded in capturing him I was compelled to put him away, altogether against my will.

This was the way of it. A few years ago I mad a carefully planned garden, a big one, including all of two acres, and in that garden I sowed and planted a wide variety of flowers and vegetables. I took great pride in my delving and labored hard to keep the weeds down. The reward was well worth the effort.

All around the outside of my garden I had methodically spaced and planted giant sunflower seeds. They sprouted quickly, and the seedlings flourished along with the rest of the plants and eventually grew to be taller than any man, and they put forth enormous yellow blooms that turned to watch the sun all day long.

Now, when they were just at their best, my poor sunflowers were suddenly afflicted with beetles. Shiny, big black fellows came seemingly from miles around to burrow deeply into the roots of the towering green stalks. There would be as many as forty or fifty of these impudent black marauders living under one plant. However, I cannot say that they did any serious or vital damage to the sunflowers. As I say, the beetles constituted an affliction, to be borne patiently, much as the ordinary dog must suffer with his fleas. The fleas do not, as a rule, kill the dog, nor, on the other hand, can they scarcely be called an asset.

And so my sunflowers lived on and did very well in spite of the beetles, but, just when everyone was complimenting me and exclaiming, "My, what a pretty garden you have!" disaster descended upon me.

* * *

One morning I found my glorious sunflowers unaccountably leaning this way and that, and half wilted. On examining them I found that some shrewd villain had dug deep holes around the roots of nearly every one, with the plainly obvious intention of getting to and feeding upon the families of beetles already mentioned.

I did not know whom to suspect. Noticing, however, upon careful examination, that some of the poor sunflowers might still be saved, I patiently set to work and straightened all that were yet living and packed the earth back firmly around their desecrated roots.

Being very wrathy, I muttered to myself: "I'll fix that beetle-digger!" and to a neighbor's house I went and was soon back with six steel traps. I found six sunflowers which had, as yet, escaped general destruction. I dare say there were at least fifty happy black beetles under the roots of each of these six stalks. Close beside these plants I angrily set my traps and fastened them down with stakes.

Well, overnight I captured the digger. The faint morning breeze informed me who it was when I was yet a quarter of a mile from the scene. Poor Mephitis! When I arrived my anger quickly dissolved into sorrow. There he was, fast in one of my traps. Nearly solid black all over—to make matters worse, hardly more than a child of the skunk world—there he stood, meekly watching me with his blurry eyes, one poor forefoot torn and bleeding, while the trap continued to bite. He had tried *so* hard to escape; no he seemed resigned to his hard fate and would therefore struggle no longer.

Deeply crestfallen, I stood quite still and watched him. And then, as he so tragically faced me, I could imagine that I heard his voice filled with sorrowful dignity, and afterward this is what I learned he might have said:

"Instead of an enemy, you have caught one who would be your friend. My brothers and I have been trying to keep the beetles ar worms out of your garden. We have worked faithfully every night. Do you find any bugs on your potatoes? No. Or worms or your cabbages or tomatoes? Of course not. We have been waddling busily up and down the rows every night for a month—and your garden is clean. We left your sunflowers until the last. Finally we decided to rid *them* of their beetles. No plant can do well with fifty or sixty beetles living on its juices. We did the best we could. We had to dig and dig to get down to the bugs. Some of the plants toppled over. We did not mean to harm them. I am sorry. I am very sorry. And I will not dig again. (He looked down at his foot.) No, I can never dig any more."

* * *

With that his voice seemed to die away. I thought, none too happily: "Oh, Mephitis, if I could only make you understand me! If you could but understand that now I would take that little padded foot out of the galling trap and heal it for you, and send you back to your family. But you will not let me come near you. And, poor little skunk, you are justified!"

There was but one thing left to do. I borrowed a rifle and put the poor fellow out of his misery. And I feel that Mephitis realized what he was about to undergo, because, just before I pulled the trigger, he raised his black head slightly and gazed straight towards the gun.

I pulled up all six traps and persecuted Mephitis no more. I suppose I am somewhat sentimental, but I can still remember that last look he gave me. For all that, the little black skunk probably gave his life in a good cause, for he taught me never to hunt any of my friendly wild neighbors again.

WALTER L. BAKER

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

Not a Lasting Condition

I thanked God for the law that makes war impossible as a lasting condition, however it inspires the loves and memories of comradeship, and teaches that each succeeding generation of free men are as brave as their ancestors.—LEW WALLACE, a Union General in the Civil War.

The Wide Horizon

On Moral Responsibility

By R. H. Markham

Every American knows that gasoline is one of America's most vital war necessities. Its use by civilians engaged in war work also is imperative. But transportation to Atlantic Coast points is insufficient. For that reason, it has been necessary to ration the civilian use of gasoline.

To enforce rationing is difficult, but on the whole the plan is working. Automobile traffic, especially for pleasure purposes has been greatly reduced. This writer has recently made observations at a number of Eastern resorts and was pleased to see very few cars from distant places. In Rhode Island he saw a New York car; at Bar Harbor, Maine, he saw one from Ohio and one from the District of Columbia; at Provincetown, he saw one from Texas. But most cars had local licenses and "A" gas stickers.

Nevertheless, there is some abuse. Gas ration books have been stolen and there appears to be a "black market" for both books and gasoline. Also, some motorists with "C" books seem to be using their extra supplies for pleasure purposes. For instance, the OPA Director in Massachusetts has charged that a number of motorists with "C" books have repeatedly gone to a neighboring State to visit a racetrack.

Such an abuse of such a vital war material during this momentous summer in America's most critical struggle seems rank disloyalty. Such people are enemies of their country. To throw away gasoline in that way is just as much an act against America as to blow up gasoline designated for a Navy Base.

* * *

But that is not the saddest aspect of this deplorable abuse. Far worse is the fact that certain leaders of public opinion loudly and openly further this way of aiding the enemy by vehemently opposing efforts of Government officials to eliminate it. Some of them, in fact, use widely read newspapers to carry on their campaign against the effective prevention of the use of gasoline by gamblers.

Such a defense, at such a time, of this destructive self-indulgence reveals a regrettable American weakness. Certain things at this moment are entirely beyond discussion. One is that only nations with strong characters and rigid, self-imposed discipline can survive. Decadent nations go down. Nations without a sense of shame or honor disappear. That grim fact is shouted from the ruins of a thousand palaces and shrieked by millions of contemporaries, writhing in the agony of Nazi slavery on this August day.

During recent decades a fairly numerous and very arrogant branch of Europe's "intelligentsia" flamboyantly defended "decadence." They made a cult of decadence in art, literature, and morals. They extolled irresponsibility, exalted vulgarity, praised self-indulgence and derided character. They gave vice a place above virtue and popularized corruption. The terrible results of all that are now patent, even to the blind. The chief source of the cult of decadence was France; now poor France is showing the world what such corruption brings.

It had been shown a hundred times before. A widespread lack of moral responsibility always leads to disaster. A perverse and persistent ridiculing of moral integrity causes social disentegration. Scholars say that of the twenty-six known civilizations many have disappeared and most of the others are moribund. The cause of the decline or demise, in every case, has been moral decay.

* * *

Now we have come to a supreme testing time for our Christian-Democratic civilization, the only sound one remaining. We have entered a sublime and terrible struggle in its defense. One of the battlefields is New England, where the principles of honor and freedom were first enunciated in America.

Now in this very New England, some men favor the squandering of gasoline for mass gambling and presume to call that action "supporting morale." Just as French decadents called the immoral "Flowers of Evil" poetry. It seems unbelievably perverse that after our enemy Japan has taken most oil sources in the Far East and on the very days our enemy Hitler was pushing into the chief European oil fields, New Englanders should defend the dissipation of gasoline by gamblers.

Of course, such disloyalty and such a defense of disloyalty, if widespread, would be utterly ruinous. The kind of an America which preferred to use gas for gambling rather than for freedom and honor would take its place with the defunct nations. But such aid to the enemy is not widespread. And one may hope public opinion will grow so strong that it will make Americans ashamed to support such sabotage.

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